Unattanooga, Tann., Dec. 16.

I have made during a somewhat lengthy experience in the vicissitudes of army life many very toilsome, wearisome, dismal journeys, but I have the pleasure to announce today the termination of the dreariest of all.

The railroad between Nashville and Stevenson is worn and worthless. The employment of a portion of the forces, that from this time forward during the winter will be idle in winter quarters, in repairing and improving

dence of the Louisville Journal.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 16.

WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBÖRNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING en Third and Fourth

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

## AGENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863. The people of Kentucky are divided olitically into three classes. 1. Union men. 2. Secessionists. 3. Radicals. The first class is made up of the men who stand on the platform of the Union party of Kentucky,-the platform now familiarly known in all parts of the country as the Kentucky Platform. These are the men who saved Kentucky from spession in 1861; who have controlled the last year from the Union party, and opposed the election of its State candidates. We in-

State ever since; and who control it now. We by no means exclude from this class the men, who, under a deplorable misconception of duty and of policy, withdrew clude in the class every man who in good faith stands on the platform of the Union riy of the State. The second class is made up of the men who at the outset desired Kentucky secede, and who tried to carry their desire into effect as long as even a faint hope of success remained. As even a faint hope of success no longer remains, however, they in general have manifested a resolution to abandon their hopeless trial, and to acquiesce in the will of the State, though they still sympathize with the rebellion. The third class is made up of the men who voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and of such other men as in the course of the war have forsaken their principles and espoused the party in power, under the influor some of these incentives combined or all of them combined. The men last mentioned. the old followers of Cassius M. Clay and their new allies, are about to organize themselves feting next year for the electoral vote of the State, and subsequently for the possession of the State itself. With the very substantial blessing of the Administration, and the help of the Jacobins and Jayhawkers of Missouri, the radicals of Kentucky are on the point of striking openly, as they have long been intriguing secretly, for the mastery of the State. The men first mentioned, the saviors and pro- Her conception of fidelity to the tectors of Kentucky, will of course abide Union involves fidelity to the Constitusithfully by their organization and their principles, and will defend Kentucky against ture as in the past. They who think otherault of abolitionism, as they defended her against the assault of secessionism. Standing on the Kentucky Platform, and standing | Presidential struggle, the true men of Kenunder the banner of the Union and the Con- tucky, recalling the magic invocation of the the sake of the "slings." stitution, these gallant patriots, as they smote sage of Ashland, shall awake, and shake off It is very unfortunate for a country when the solid phalanx of the secessionists, will the dew drops that glitter on their garments. its men of principle are not its principal men. gades who in turn would dishonor and esolate the Commonwealth. Such men of the class mentioned secondly as are resolved beforward to be law-abiding citizens will no enance the Union men in this struggle, while such as are still working for the reon will unquestionably do everything in their power to aid the radicals, whose spirit and aim are essentially the spirit and aim of the rebels themselves, and whose triumph in the State would involve complications full of succor and of hope to the rebellion. This is briefly the political situation in Kentucky. The question arising therefrom is: Shall Kentucky maintain her political integrity, standing erect before the corruptions and intimidations of radicalism as she has stood before the arts of secessionism, or shall Kentucky, after nobly spurning the one, become a slave to the arposes and a pensioner on the bounty of the other? This question is a deeply interesting one to the whole Union; but to Kentucky herself it is a question of honor or dishonor if not of life or death. For our own part, we have no shadow of doubt as to how the question will be answered at the ballotbox in November next. We indeed ask the pardon of every true Kentuckian for seeming imply that there could be any answer but the one demanded by the honorable fame if not by the free existence of our proud and beloved Common wealth.

Henry Clay, in one of his great speeches before the Senate of the United States, said of

If any one state, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array sgainst the government of the Union I am for trying the strength of the government. I am for ascertaining whether we have got a government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of unbolding the powers and interests. and of upholding the powers and intere which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. It blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it to be spilt? 'Upon the supposition I maintain, it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this government; and, sir, when country, for the support of the general au-thority, and for the maintenance of the powers of the Union.

The emergency which Mr. Clay thus congeived is actually upon us in proportions that ar exceed his conception; and Kentucky has acquitted herself agreeably to his counsel. Her voice and arm have been, as they will continue to be, on the side of her country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of the Union. She is against the disunionists, as her peerless son, if he were alive, would have her to be.

Henry Clay, in another of his great speeches before the Senate of the United States, said of the abolitionists:

With them the rights of property are noth-With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences.

They began their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding portion of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptious display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our inter-est; but, impatient with the slow influence of est, out, impatient with the slow influence of their logic upon our stupid minds, they re-cently resolved to change their system of ac-tion. To the agency of their powers of per-suasion, they now propose to add the powers of the ballot-box; and he must be blind to proceedings is, if these should be found insuf- of all the Slaveholding States for that matter I time of it,

ficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent -Kentucky is the only one which has main-Abolition should no longer be regarded as

the curtain, thanks to the joint effort of the

secessionists and the abolitionists, has been

raised; and the scenes which then lay con-

cealed from our view are now exposed to the

ostinct with the spirit of prophecy; but they

gaze of mankind. Mr. Clay's words are truly

fail in one particular. The abolitionists them-

selves, so far from shrinking back in dismay

and horror at the contemplation of the ruin

they have aided to draw down upon the Re-

public, are pressing forward with demoniacal

zeal to consummate and seal that ruin. Not

even the penetra ing glance of Mr. Clay,

though intensified by a noble indignation,

could fathom the real malignity of the aboli-

bursting into tears upon beholding the innu-

merable spirits whom he had involved in the

Tears, such as angels ween, burst forth.

But the abolitionists, though standing them-

they have involved others, manifest no such

signs of compassion for their victims. They

are more pitiless than the Arch-fiend, under

Yet the abolitionists, in this extreme and

monstrous stage of their development, have

the audacity to erect their super-infernal

standard in sight of the grave of Henry Clay,

and to call upon the patriots of Kentucky to

unite with them in completing the ruin at the

here contemplation of which he charitably

supposed they would shrink back in dismay

and horror. Who is simple enough to imagine,

that, in the presence of all this guilt and ruin,

the patriots of Kentucky will turn a deaf

ear to the voice of Henry Clay, breath-

ing the added spell of death, and circle

down like so many charmed birds into

the articulating jaws of abolitionism? The

notion is absurd. Kentucky has proved

nobly true to the counsel of her illustrious son

in respect to the disunionists; and she will

the abolitionists; because she cannot be false

to the latter, as she could not be to the former,

without being false to herself. She in truth

could not be false to either without being

false to both as well as to herself.

tion. She will be faithful to both in the fu-

wise will be apt to stare with amazement,

when, at the summons of duty in the coming

We are glad to perceive that the Hon

Robert Mallory has again reported, and at

this early stage of the session, an act authoriz-

ing the Louisville and Nashville and the Jef-

bridge across the Ohio river at the Falls, un-

der the provisions of the act of July 14, 1862.

establishing certain post roads. This import-

ant act passed the House at the last session, but

was not definitely acted upon in the Senate.

The action of our immediate Representative

n pressing it upon the attention of Congress

has been stimulated by the paramount necessi-

ty of military and general business transporta-

tion. The provisions of the act, which Mr.

Mallory desires to extend to our railroad com.

panies, permit all railroad companies, whose

lines of road terminate on the Ohio river

above the Big Sandy, to construct bridges

over that river, to be recognized as post routes.

The only objection, which has ever been

advanced against any project for bridging

the Ohio, has been the fear of imped-

ing navigation, but the limitations and

conditions of the present act preclude

any fears of that kind. It will be op-

tional with the railroad companies to build

the bridge with a pivot or other form of draw.

or with unbroken and continuous spans; in

the latter case, the bridge shall not be of less

elevation than ninety feet above low water

mark over the immediate channel, nor less

than forty feet above extreme high water,

measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge

The span which covers the main channel must

not be less than three hundred feet in length

and one of the next adjoining spans not less

than two hundred and twenty feet. If a

drawbridge should be decided upon, it must

be constructed over the main channel, with a

span of not less than three hundred feet nor

less than seventy feet above low water mark

to its bottom chord, with an adjoining span of

two hundred and twenty feet, and a pivot

draw at an accessible and navigable point,

with spans not less than one hundreed feet in

length on each side of the central or pivot

pier of the draw. The act also provides prop-

er regulations for the passage of boats through

the draw without unnecessary delay, and

protects the safe transit of engines and

trains over the draw, while all boats nav-

igating the river are required to regulate

their pipes and chimneys so as not to interfere

with the elevation, construction, or use of the

bridge. Indeed the precautionary provisions

of the act are drawn with great care, so that

no essential interruption to navigation can be

presented, while the height of the spans and the

width between the piers are sufficient to admit

the passage of boats without inconvenience.

We hope the representatives of the States inter-

ested in the trade of the great valleys of the

Ohio and Mississippi will press the passage of

this bill, or, what would be better still, extend

the provisions of the act of July 14, 1862, to

all railroads terminating on the Ohio river.

The physical advantages presented at the Falls

for the construction of a bridge are so appa-

rent, that it seems as if nature had provided

the means for the construction of another

great ligature between the sections of our

Union, which shall forever bind them together

n amicable business and political relations.

It is a fact scarcely more humiliating

onservatives and the radicals in Missouri and

than instructive that the contest between the

Maryland has for the most part dwindled

down into a quarrel as to which are the better

partisans of the Administration. The contest

s fast becoming a mockery or a farce. Neither

Missouri nor Maryland can be regarded as

conservative. Corruption and intimidation,

seconded by the passions naturally inflamed

by the war, have radicalized both. Restrained

from secession in the first instance only by the

strong arm of military power, they have sur-

rendered to the radicals the honor they would

bave surrendered to the rebels. It is not too

harsh to say that they are now the fettered

Of all the Border Slaveholding States-nay,

sycophants of the party in power.

onville Railroad Companies to construct a

same guilt and ruin with himself:

tained her political integrity unbroken and unspotted. Among the States of the South Kentucky stands in glorious solitude as the an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as unbending adversary of both secessionism and abolitionism. She alone has not bowed her one man, against the inhabitants of the slave one man, against the inhabitants of the save States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of re-ciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever de head to either of these twin idols of the enemies of the Union. Kentuckians here and there, we must own with humiliation, have bowed their heads to the one idol or to the and implacable animosities, which ever de graded or defamed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence re-main. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the other; but Kentucky herself, upheld by the great body of her sons, has stood erect in her ancient integrity, faithful to her principles and to the sacred injunctions of her lamented mutual kindness, the learning of sympacity, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished for ever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash and illustrious dead. What true son of Kentucky does not wish that she may still maintain this proud pre-eminence, and is not resolved manfully to do his part in furtherance of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionis themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplaof the high end? Who that loves Kentucky. and cherishes her fame as he does his own honor, would willingly see her sink beneath the corruptions or cower before the intimidation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. tions of power? What Kentuckian worthy of the name would have Kentucky lay her ofty head in the dust at the footstool of abol-Since these prophetic words were spoken,

ionism? Surely not one. Let, then, the true sons of Kentucky prove eir trueness, by standing as firm against the threats and blandishments of the party in ower as they have stood against the fiercer arts of the rebellion. Let them prove their trueness by acting truly. The gaze of the country is fixed upon them. The gaze of posterity will be fixed upon them ere long, never to be withdrawn. Shall that gaze blast the name of Kentucky with endless scorn or enshrine it in imperishable glory?

A contemporary says Mr. Lincoln has stolen Mr. Sumner's thunder. It is even so. Mr. Sumner's political race is run. "Othello's tionists. He indeed described them as politiocupation's gonel" And Othello himself has cal demons; but they have proved themselves gone after it. Politically speaking, Mr. Lineven worse than he described them. Milton coln has killed Mr. Sumner, and dressed himin Paradise Lost represents the Arch-fiend as self in the spoils of his victim.

But let the spoiler beware. When in the Æneid Turbus serves Pallas as Mr. Lincoln has just served Mr. Sumner, Virgil pauses to make this reflection: "How is the mind of man ignorant of futurity, and unable to bear prosselves at a safe distance from the ruin in which | perous fortune with moderation! The time will come when Turnus shall wish that he had left the body of Pallas untouched, and curse the day on which he dressed himself in circumstances more favorable to a gleam of these spoils." Or as Dryden renders it:

In an ill hour insulting Turnus tore
Those golden sp.lis, and in a worse he wore,
O mortals I blind in fate, who never know
To bear high fortune, or endure the low!
The time shall come, when Turnus, but in vain,
Shall wish untouch'd the trophies of the slain—
Shall wish the fatal bett were far away,
And curse the dire remembrance of the day.

The force of this reflection is seen in the fact that Æneas afterwards slew Turnus because he was adorned with the spoils of Pallas. Let Mr. Lincoln beware lest he experience a like fate. Our own decided opinion is that he will. We think the popular Aneas will next November slay Mr. Lincoln because he is adorned with the spoils of Sumner; though most certainly from a motive the very opposite of that which actuated Virgil's Æneas. The hero of the Æneid slew Turnus out of love for Pallas; but the people, when they give Mr. Lincoln his political quietus, will be conscious of no love for Sumner. Terprove not less true to his counsel in respect to | ribly the contrary.

> PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. The lighthouse, shining from an ocean cliff, gives light to fewer thousands of wanderers than the feeble midnight lamp over which a a mighty intellect pursues its researches. Great battles bring rain. Nature throws cold water on the wars of earth, and washes

> the bloody stains from her bosom.
>
> Hamlet speaks pathetically of "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," but many a fellow would willingly take the "arrows" for

He who never pays for his whiskey has ways a due upon his rye.

We don't know whether the deluge came on Monday or not. But it seems to be about time for another washing-day. 'Tis little trouble to brew beer, but bee

brews much trouble. A New York barber recommends "to old men preparations for their hair." They had better be making preparations for wigs. Life is a lottery; but he who draws many orks won't be likely to draw much else.

The grocer who is dishonest in the use his scales lies in weight to deceive. He that swims the sea of life with bladders cannot stand the first prick of adverse for-

Some preachers accomplish less by thunder-

ing in the ears of men than by whispering in While those we love are living we converse with them through the flowers, when dead, through the stars.

Soldiers don't win laurel-leaves by leaves of absence. Rain contributes vastly to the wealth of mankind. A fine shower in dry weather will always "down with the dust."

Pin not your faith upon a lady's sleeve exept while it is around your neck. The trout is said to be a keen-sighted fish: the fact is he wears specs.

Those clergymen who do a great deal of preaching do some prating. Beautiful coquets who set all hearts on fire are the most dangerous of incendiaries. And

they often kingle thr flames not only without a match but without the least thought of a match.

A man who has addressed a stranger by mistake apologizes by saying "I was mistaken in the person." Many a married couple might make the same apology to each other. The man who relies upon his own thought for success, skulls himself along the stream Respectability is very well for folks who

can have it for ready money; but to be obliged to run in debt for it-it's enough to break the neart of an angel. Patience is the strongest of strong drinks

for it kills the giant Despair. Fortunes made in no time are like shirts made in no time-it's ten to one if they hang

Yes and no are, for good or evil, the giants The weakest part of the crocodile is his

stomach. Man is a crocodile. People sometimes speak of a baby as if were a sort of medal bestowed by fate upon a man for early hours and good conduct.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and s not to be picked in strangers' gardens. There is no coat of mail, no magic in the woof of the earl's velvet, against the malady slumbering under the fustian jacket. The present, like a note in music, is nothing

is to come. The happiest of pillows is not that which Love first presses; it is that which Death has frowned on and passed over. We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet

but as it appertains to what is past and what

we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could. If life like the olive, is a bitter fruit, grasp both with the press, and they will afford the

sweetest oil. Pleasures of exceeding flavor, like pineapples, have the misfortune, that, like pine pples, they make the gums bleed. We ought not to reflect upon the pleasures of life any more than upon the beauties of a | in their madness they contracted.

good poem. We enjoy both better without counting or dissecting them. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury proposes an immediate tax to raise \$400,000,-00. As there are not more than 700,000 heads of families within the present limits of the Confederacy, each must pay \$5,710! The | Committee of the Whole on the State of the

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

The four Kentucky members who aided in the Republican organization of the House of Representatives have already begun to find that they are in dangerous and suspicious company. Oil and vinegar are as unlikely to mix as are the sentiments of Kentuckians to assimilate with the crude theories and mad entics of the dominant party in Congress. Messrs. Lucien Anderson, Brutus J. Clay, William H. Randall, and G. Clay Smith will many and many a time, have cause to regret the steps they have taken toward the betrayal of their State into the hands of its enemies, and this regret will spring from the very discomforts of their association with the radicals, to say nothing of the degradation they must feel for having violated pledges of the most solemn character which man can give to man. The House no sooner was engaged in business than the incongruity of the position of these members was apparent. Thus on a vote on the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Holman, Mr. Anderson, with his recent guerilla and bushwhacking experiences, dodged; Clay and Randall voted directly to lay them on the table, which is equivalent to their defeat, while Gen. Smith voted against the motion of Thad. Stevens to bury them in that legislative tomb-the table of the House-from whence there is no resurrection except by a two-third vote: Resolved, That the doctrine recently an-

nounced that the States in which an armed in-surrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States of the Union, and shall be held, in the ultimate defeat of that insurrection, as territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by
the absolute will of Congress and the Federal
Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the
United States, ought to be rebutted and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of slave States, tending to prolong the
war and confirm the treasonable theory of secessionism, and, if carried into effect, must
greatly endanger the public liberty and constitutional powers and rights of all the States
by centralizing and consolidating the powers
of the Government, State and national, in the
Federal Executive. feat of that insurrection, as territories or sub

Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrec-tion which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the Constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people, by any condition, except properly in the Constitutional submission to the Constitutional submission to the Constitutional submission to the Constitutional submission to the Constitution and the Constitution of the Constitution and the Constitution of the Cons unconditional submission to the Con-on and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted Congress, the war ought not to be waged our part for any purpose of conquest or sub-jugation or purpose of overthrowing or inter-fering with the rights or established institu-tions of those States, but to defend and main-tain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity,

to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That all necessary and proper appropriations of money ought to be promptly made by this Congress for the support of the military and naval forces of the Government, and all measures of legislation necessary to increase and promote the efficiency of the grow and navy and to maintain the public army and navy and to maintain the public credit, ought to be adopted, that, through a vigorous prosecution of the war, peace on the basis of the Union of the States and the supremacy of the constitution may be the more speedily obtained.

It is impossible to believe that any representative of Kentucky can find any apology in his own conscience for impeding the passage of resolutions which are the reiteration of the language of the lamented Crittenden, with the addition of pledges to vote all proper ous prosecution of the war, that "peace, on lamentable fact as regards even the successo of Mr. Crittenden.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts from internal revenue have not equalled expectations, though the general condition of the national finances is represented as extremely prosperous. The estimated receipts for the year 1864-'5 are two hundred and twentythree millions, which sum is twenty-one millions less than the estimates made last winter for the current year. The recommendations of Mr. Chase, as to the ways and means for meeting the increased expenses of the nation, consist of a monthly tax of one-fifth per cent on bank circulation, instead of the one per cent annual tax; an increased tax on deposits from one-fourth to twelve-twentyfifths per cent: an increase of the excise on distilled spirits, making it sixty cents per gallon; twenty cents a pound on leaf tobacco, and five to twelve on manufactured: ten cents on petroleum in its crude state, and two cents a pound on cotton-the last article, however, not being available until after the rebellion shall have been crushed and the Southern planters have regained their former prosperity.

Our national debt at the close of the present fiscal year will be about \$1,687,000,000, and the interest which it now bears is about \$55,000,000, while for the next fiscal year it is estimated at \$85,000,000. This enormous outlay can be easily met by a patriotic determination to employ all the energies and resources of the country to the payment of interest while the war continues, and the gradual absorption of the principal when it closes. Before the close of the present century the entire war debt can be extinguished, if we practise proper economy in our peace establishment and cheerfully resolve to continue the imposition of taxation. When we reflect that the proposed duty of two cents a pound on cotton will yield over thirty millions of annual revenue, we can easily suggest plans for the establishment of a sinking fund, which will gradually, silently, and without pressure upon individuals or classes, pay off all our indebtedness. When an Englishman would employ a comparison for some chimerical idea of nance, he refers to the payment of the national debt of Great Britain, which is regarded as a stupendous impossibility, because the current expenses of the government are also on such an enormous scale that her indebtedness defies reduction, but is constantly increasing. In the United States, on the contrary, the recuperative energy of our institutions, the wise distribution of the burdens of taxation, and the almost cheerful alacrity with which they are assumed, carry the most convincing evidences that we have the ability, as well as the determination, to pay to the uttermost dollar all the immense indebtedness which must be incurred in suppressing the rebellion. Nay, we can even do more, we can help our "erring sisters" of the Confederacy in their efforts to redeem their credit and prevent them from incurring the odium of repudiation. When they have determined to "go and sin no more," we cannot, it is true, cause riches to rise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of their burned cotton, but we can give them a friendly endorsement, take them fraternally by the hand. and lead them back tenderly to the old routine of reciprocal duties and trade, and thus the knotty problem of the Confederate debt will soon be solved by the innate sense of honor which will impel them to labor long and assiduously to restore their financial standing by wiping out the entire indebtedness which

Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Com mittee of Ways and Means, seemed very solicitous last week to have the House of Rep. resentatives go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Unfortunately the action of the Republican majority when in tax collectors will no doubt have a precious | Union does not facilitate the reconstruction of the union of the States.

The singular alacrity with which the eople of the United States have come to the support of their government in its present trying crisis, by the self-imposition of taxes and cheerful submission to their payment, has attracted the wonder of the old nations of is made, and, upon examination of the facts, the world. As the war debt necessarily in- it doubts not it will be conceded that the plan creeses, it is gratifying to observe that this of apportionment adopted by the State aupatriotic emulation does not abate, but, on the contrary, the conservative press is calling for greater sacrifices. Thus the New York World regards an adequate increase of the revenue by taxation as one of the most important subjects which require the attention of the present Congress, and one of the first that should be acted upon. We have thus far maintained our credit abroad, and, from our own resources, raised all the means for carrying on the war. To preserve this proud attitude we must provide a revenue which will defray the ordinary expenses of the government and the interest on the Federal debt. Assuming that, at the end of the present fiscal year, in June next, our public debt will be two thousand millions of dollars, it will require one hundred and twenty millions to pay its interest, for though a part of the debt consists of legal tender notes without interest, still as gold is paid whenever interest is required, it will be fair to estimate the entire debt as paying six per cent interest, which will counterbalance the increased price of gold. As the ordinary expenses of government must be nearly quadrupled, even if peace should occur, it will become necessary to provide for the payment of about two hundred and fifty millions until the State governments can regain their former ability to enforce their laws and maintain order within their respective limits. Our New York contemporary estimates the whole revenue of the government for the current year, from all cources, at two hundred millions, which, though perhaps short of the government estimates, may be assumed as a basis for comment and calculation. To provide for the deficit in the ordinary expenses and for the extraordinary expenses of the war, we must make a large addition to the revenue from

taxation for the coming year. Until we have seen all the documents accompanying the Treasury report, just transmitted to Congress, we are not able to speak of the subject of taxation with the proper lights before us, but the Ways and Means of the present National Legislature cannot be too freely or frequently discussed. The World, among the articles, either imported or of native growth, which it thinks may be made to yield higher duties, enumerates coffee to be increased from five to ten cents per pound, teas from twenty to fifty cents, and spices. The World thinks, too, that the present excise of twenty cents a gallon on whiskey might be raised to one dollar with great advantage to the revenue and to public morals, and we are inclined to think that no one will controvert this opinion after careful consideration An increased excise on tobacco is also sug gested, and while some European governments raise so large a proportion of their entire revenue from the royalty tax on this staple, it is well worthy of serious consideration whether a further excise on leaf tobacco would not be a legitimate and prudent addition to our own revenue.

But it was not so much our intention to refer to the objects of increased taxation as to show the healthy tone of public sentiment which calls for an early revision of the revenue laws by Congress. If the National Representatives desire to do incalculable good to appropriations of money, and to adopt all the interests of our entire business commumeasures of legislation necessary for a vigor- nity, as well as to the producing interests, they will act promptly on these important subthe basis of the Union of the States and the jects, and thus prevent the difficulties which supremacy of the constitution, may be the must spring from public uncertainty of legismore readily obtained." And yet such is the lative action, and the fluctuation of values

The demand for labor, especially in agricultural pursuits, has seriously affected the West and Northwest, and to such an extent that the President in his recent message has called the especial attention of Congress to the establishment of a Board of Emigration, a bill for that purpose having been reported from the last Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives, while the present Committee has been instructed to bring in one of similar import, and a special committee appointed. The scarcity of laborers in every industrial avocation has been brought about by the extensive recruiting for the Federal army, and the numerous strikes of operatives have been the necessary result of this unprecedented reaping and gleaning of the fields of industry. In this emergency we have looked to immigration as the only way to supply the deficiency, and the European laring classes, appreciating the advantages of a change of location, have flocked to this country in unusual numbers, and a still larger and better class would reach us if proper attention were paid to them upon their arrival by forwarding them to proper destinations and protecting them against imposition. To effect this is the object of the contemplated Bureau of Emigration. Our national representatives abroad, while they have sent the most encouraging accounts on this subject, are unable, from the nature of their official associations, to pay that attention to it which its importance demands. A Burean connected with our Department of the Interior, could. through its agents, and the dissemination of proper information, give most efficient aid to our diplomatic and commercial officers in Europe; and while thus swelling the tide of immigration, effectually protect strangers from the tricks of sharpers and the evils which result from their congregation in our over-crowded cities. This question is one which rises above all the partizan questions of the day, and all the best energies of Congress should be directed to the perfection of a system which will replenish our farms and workshops with intelligent laborers and artizans. While our country invites immigrants from the old world, it is the duty of our national legislature to prevent the advent of those who will be a burden to our society, and to elevate the character of the people who are invited to share with us our heritage

of freedom in the new world. COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- We have received a letter from Harrodsburg stating that on last Friday night at the firemen's fair in that place a man giving his name as Le Grand Scott passed upon the door-keeper a counterfeit \$20 greenback, which was early detected, and he was arrested and sent to jail. It was discovered next morning that he had passed three other bills during the evening, and, for the information of the public, we give a description of the four bills, viz: \$20 U.S. Treasury notes, new series, No. 7, letter C, 5, March 10, 1862; the name of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer U. S., and L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, engraved, and good imitations: the engraving of the Goddess of Liberty is very coarse, as well as the lathe work around the figures 20 on the right and left ends of the note. The bills have a general blurred appearance and are pale, and look like a woodcut engraving, calculated to deceive the inex-

perienced but readily detected by a judge. The Hon. H. S. Foote is denouncing Jeff Davis awfully in the rebel Congress. He used to be called throughout the North "Hangman Foote," but, if he will only bring Jeff Davis and his Cabinet to the gallows, the title will be rather creditable to him.

There's not a pauper in any parish corhouse in the country but is as rich as Crossus in comparison with the rebel Confed-

The rebel Generals conscript whenever er they get into loyal territory, and the Federal Generals enlist when they get into rebel territory.

THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY .- Many inquiries having been raised in regard to the manner in which the calculation is made, showing the number of men to be furnished by the various counties under the pending draft, the Frankfort Commonwealth has taken pains to ascertain the basis upon which the apportionment thorities is as fair and equitable as any plan. under all the circumstances, could be expected to be. Here are the facts in the case, as detailed by our contemporary. It is required by the War Department that

this State shall furnish about 12,000 men in addition to what she has already raised.

As a starting point, the enrolled militia of the State, and the records on file in the Adjutant-General's Office, of the residence of the men in the different regiments already raised,

are referred to. The records show that Kentucky has 119 .-577 enrolled militia, and that we have sent to the U.S. Army 49,768 men. We are required to furnish about 12,000 additional men, making the total 61,768. It is found by calculation that the 61,768 men (raised and to be raised) is 52 per cent of the entire enrolled militia of the State; that 38 counties have an enrolled militia of 41,086, and have sent to the U.S. Army 28,741, thus furnishing over 52 per cent, an average of 65 per cent. They therefore should not be required to furnish any men under the present 12,000 quota.

The burden of raising the 12,000 men, therefore, rests upon the remaining 72 counties that have not come up to the required average of

From the records it appears that the total enrolled militia of the remaining 72 counties is 78,401, and that they have furnished to the U. S. army 21.027 men. To this add the 12. 000 to be raised, making a total of 33,027, which is to be distributed proportionally among 72 counties. The average per centum of the enrolled

militia that these 72 counties will be required to furnish to make up 33,027 (the number furnished and to be furnished), is found to be 42 per cent. Therefore all counties which have furnished 42 per cent and over will not be required to furnish any men on the present call. Having found the average per centum, the number of men each county will be required to furnish is to be ascertained. Take the enrolled militia of the county, multiply it by 42 (rate per centum), point off two decimals to the right, and the product is the number of men required of the county to fill its quota under all calls, including the present (12,000). If the county has furnished any men to the United States army, subtract that number from the quota under all calls, and the remainder will be the number to be furnished under the present call.

Take for example Bourbon county. Its enolled militia is 910. Rate per centum to be furnished, 42.

Number of men remaining to be furnished .... After making the calculation for all the counties below 42 per cent it is found that the total was 12,701. As the order from the War Department-was indefinite, it was deemed best, by the State authorities, to let the calculation remain at 42 per cent as the number thus raised exceeded the probable quota assigned to this State only 701.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the apportionment, as arranged by the State authorities, may not be adopted by the Federal authorities. It is not a matter over which the State authorities have absolute control, and we learn that some Federal officers of "red tape" tendencies are contending that the drafting must be done by districts, without regard to what the various counties have heretofore done in the way of furnishing volunteers. But we cannot bethe State authorities have absolute control, lieve that the national authorities will permit such an outrage to be perpetrated upon the loyal people of Kentucky. It would be an outrage, almost beyond endurance, if the counties in Kentucky which have done nobly in volunteering, and sent more than their quotas, should be drained still further to aid those counties who have done scarcely anything to aid the government in its struggle with the rebellion. Take, for instance, the county of Trimble, which has not sent a dozen men to the Union army. Shall it be tolerated for an instant that that county shall be placed upon an equal footing with a Union county

which has done more than its duty, and sent nearly all of its young men to the war? The Commonwealth, in conclusion, expresses its gratification that Gov. Bramlette has taken this matter in hand, and has sent his protest to Washington against all plans of apportionment which do not give each county full credit for the volunteers it has sent to the Union army. We believe that his protest will be heeded, and that the apportionment will be made, in the main, according to the plan suggested by the State authorities. Any other plan practically offers a premium for utter indifference on the part of the people in regard to volunteering. The law favors the vigilant -let the government favor those who are most industrious in sending soldiers to its aid.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S REPORT. Col. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, says in his report that, in making up the quota for each district, he took into consideration the number of available men, not of the population, and drafted one-fifth of those enrolled in Class No. 1. The commutation money rereived at the date of the report, November 17. amounted to \$10,788,000, paid by 35,960 men. Col. Fry recommends that the "three hundred dollar clause," as it is called, be abolished, or limited to the cases of those whose religious creed, like that of the Quakers, will not permit them to bear arms, but who certainly cannot be conscientiously opposed to contributing in this mode to the support of the Government which protects them, though it may

be averse to take up arms. Colonel Fry thinks it probable that "large reinforcements will be obtained under the President's call of October 17, 1863, for 300,volunteers. If Congress should at an early day amend the enrolment act, as proposed, the prospects for getting volunteers will be greatly improved, and the certainty of getting men by draft, if volunteering

should fail, will be established." It is recommended that \$300 bounty be paid to raw recruits for old organizations, and \$400 for veterans. The present pay and bounty of the soldiers do not compete with the wages paid throughout the country. Procuring volunteers will be better effected by increasing the bounty than by increasing the

Eighty-three thousand two hundred and

forty-two volunteers were received into the

and hellish designs, to which wickedness and sophistry in them part of our present trouble as a nation is attributable. It would be somewhat amusing, if not too wicked, to have a full grown two hundred-nounder of their idols attached by some kind of lasting ligament to each one of those humane negroworshippers so they could have a full benefit of their sweet-scented goddess, long enough to releave them of their mania.

I called on our excellent Governor the other day to try to remedy the evil of which we complain in our border counties. He promised to do all in his power to have our loyalty protected and our rights as Kentuckians respected, but I have awful fears and forebodings that this wicked rebellion and the maladministration of the federal government will end in the total destruction of our once happy institutious, and anarchy, which is United States service between January 1 and November 1, 1863-68,943 of them being for three years or the war. Nearly 22,000 absentees and deserters have been apprehended by the officers of this Bureau between the 1st of May and the 1st of November. The number of deserters in October is not yet known. but is probably less than in September. Assuming, however, that it is the same, it is will end in the total destruction of our once happy institutious, and anarchy, which is beginning to show her hideous form, will prevail to the destruction of all our nation, and our fond hopes for the future perish. I also am somewhat astonished and discouraged by the recent course pursued by some of our Kentucky Congressmen, men that I delighted in as true Kentucky statesmen, to see them tremble and apostatize in the time of peril. I am sorry to see it, and pray God found that the number who deserted and absented themselves in September and October is but one-half as great as the number in May and June. This diminution is attributed to the increased probabilities of arrest. and to the punishment recently inflicted upon deserters. Continued success in the arrest of peril. I am sorry to see it, and pray God that they may repent and return to their first love and loyalty, so that they can face their constituents and stand on the platform on which they embarked. serters and adequate punishment will, he

proportions. The papers call General Grant "the ming man." We want the people of the rebel Confederacy to look upon him as the coming man, and those of the leyal States as

thinks, reduce the evil of desertion to small

THE NAVY REPORT -The estimates for the naval service will be \$142,000,000; an item of which is the purchase and construction of additional naval vessels, of which there are now between six and seven hundred. Some sixty iron-clads are in process of construction, and probably as many wooden ships. The prize money received by the Department is of material aid to its funds. It is stated that Mr. Welles devotes some portion of his report to the discussion of the iron-clads. His reasons for the failure of the attack on Charleston is said to be that the harbor obstructions are too great to be overcome by vessels. There being only seven or eight impregnable ships there, when one of them would get aground to send one or two wooden ships to her assistance would be out of the question, as they would be sunk immediately by a concentrated rebel fire. The Secretary adheres to his faith in the power of these vessels so far as their impregnability is concerned. The operations on the Mississippi and elsewhere during the year also receive proper attention in this report.

The Legislature has passed a joint esolution requesting the President to postpone the draft until the quota of our State can be properly adjusted. The passage of this measure, we understand, is, in a great measure, attributable to the persevering efforts of the member from Carroll county, W. M. Fisher. By reference to the report of the legislative proceedings, it will be seen that he has been appointed chairman of a special committee to inquire into the expediency and necessity of increasing the salaries and fees of all the officers of the State-a high and deserved compliment to a young member.

It is rumored that Gen. Bragg has killed himself. We think that Buell and Grant and Rosecrans killed him.

camps in sight of us, and hold out induce-ments to our slaves to decoy them from their

Clarksville, and, as he approached headquar-ters to get leave for the horses and see the negroes, he was halted by a young buck ne-gro dressed in Federal uniform with presented musket and bayonet, and ordered to leave and

obey his order, or he would blow a hole through him. My good old friend had to

obey under the most humiliating circum-stances, and said he hoped never again to be

treated in like manner under the direction of those whom he had looked upon as his friends and friends of his Government. I am in-formed that hundreds and thousands of ne-

tax and revenue, while many of our country-women, who have lost their husbands, broth-ers, and sons in the defence of their country,

ne poor, penniless, and crying for bread. Now this is more than we bargained for, and this was not in the programme on which we set out to put down the rebellion. I hardly

know who we are and what we are to come to

by this unholy, bloody, and uncalled for rebel-

lion, nor can I see what is to be the result of our administration overriding our Constitution with such a high hand and with such unwarrantable stretch of power, all under the false pretense of military necessity. I never had any feelings of affiliation with Jeff Davis or high bethede of treason and Leonges with

had any feelings of affiliation with Jeff Davis or his hotbeds of treason, and I confess, with many of my loyal friends, that I have almost lost hope in our present radical, highhanded administration, particularly while you see set forth the basis on which he builds his hopes, as he says, for reconstruction, and never hear a word about the restoration of our fathers' government and wholsesome institutions. Messrs. Editors, I have, as you perhaps recollect, been an unconditional Union and constitutional man, and say now, as I have heretofore said in my private circles, as well as in my public acts, that the institution of slavery has been a bless-

hat the institution of slavery has been a bless-

ing to the black race, and a wise providential ordinance, more for the black than the white race. Though I am the owner of several likely slaves, I have always said if they stand

in the way between me and my government,

nappiness, and prosperity, let them get out of the way, for what is property of any descrip-tion without a government to protect it, as well as my life and hopes of the future? But

have consciencious scruples and fears that sey will be placed in a worse condition than

if they were to be kept under my control and protection. Now, if the will and design of those radical and negro-loving abolitionists are carried out, wee for the poor negro, as I

know them well enough to say they will never be willing to spend a farthing for their benefit, but gloat themselves in their wicked and hellish designs, to which wickedness and

I have been too lengthy and hope to be par

doned, but I can't help but think and desire to make my simple thoughts and remarks known, hoping it will do no harm if no good. I am, as ever, AN OLD KENTUCKIAN.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ELKTON, TODD Co., KY., Dec. 17.

son is worn and worthless. The employment of a portion of the forces, that from this time forward during the winter will be idle in winter quarters, in repairing and improving this indispensable communication with our new base, would inure not only to the good of the service, but to the comfort of that portion of the luckless travelling public who are compelled to take the trip.

Cars are an improvement in this cauntry on the army wagon, but at this time they would not compare favorably with an irish coach, either in point of speed or comfort.

A car on this road resembles a discarded canal packet, after mischievous boys have pelted the windows with stones and the sides with mud balls. If you have ever seen a sitting room of a hotel at a State Capital on a rainy day, during the organization of the Legislature, flowing with a mixture of to-bacco juice and mud, you have only to recall the spectacle, and you have a type of railway cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

It is cheering to know that amid all the demoralization socially, that war has effected in military men, the proprieties of society, enlivened by the presence of women, are not totally disregarded even on the theatre of war. That man is most fortunate, who, on this road, procures a seat in a car where a lady happens to be a passenger. If his fellow passengers are modestly favored with brains, and a proper appreciation of those civilities toward women that bespeak the gentleman, he may reasonably hope to escape suffocation by to-bacco fumes. I noticed one man during my trip, who, though repeatedly requested to desist from the use of a filthy pipe, smoked only the more, and seemingly enjoyed his vulgarity.

The cars leave Nashville now at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Murfreesboro' in time for breakfast. If hunger annoys on the way, you may appease its gnawings by purchasing pies of venders at the stations. Pumpkin is the favorite among the pie-boys and negresses who engage in the business. The crust is about as tough and about as digestible as sole I with many other loyal friends don't feel satisfied and well pleased with the present state of things in our county and the adjoinstate of things in our county and the adjoining counties on the southern border of our old
patriotic State. You will doubtless recollect
that in 1861, on the breaking out of the rebellion, the rebels established recruiting camps
all along our border just over the line in Tennessee, Camp Boone, Camp Trousdale, &c.
This impudence drew off from our counties
very many young men of our State, many of
them unwary and inexperienced, who have
fallen victims to their folly, and many who them unwary and inexperienced, who have fallen victims to their folly, and many who survive sorely repent their folly. We then had and yet have many of the most loyal citizens in our counties that belong to our State who suffered both in person and proper-ty, and many of us had to leave or hide from the relenties hand of persecution while the demons in human form overrun our bor-der country. Then when the United States Government called for help, the most of our do so, but the table groans under a very mou-est burden.

Slowly, tediously plods the train again.
Camps and picket posts, white canvas houses and grim sullen sentinels constitute the prin-cipal objects for observation, until we reach the mountains. Here a huge locomotive at-taches to the rear of the train, and pushes it up toward the summit. Wrecks of locomotives and cars strew the line of the road, affording an unpleasant reminder to the nervous travelder country. Then when the United States Government called for help, the most of our sons and neighbors of the loyalty responded heartily to the call, with an eye to the protection of their Government, homes, and families, many of whom now sleep on the forsaken waste of the bloody battle-fields. And here I wish to remark that our little patriotic county have not had the credit awarded to us that was just and right, as the recruiting quarters were in other counties who have the credit, and released from the draft, while I see we have to foot the bill of 191 men in our small but patriotic county. There is a wrong somewhere about the matter, and we won't stop here to look for the wrong; but this is not the last nor worst we have to submit to. and cars strew the line of the road, affording an unpleasant reminder to the nervous traveller that eternity is not an improbable termination of the trip, and not many feet distant. The rocky heights are reached, the heavy rumbling pusher quits us gracefully, and we enter the long, dark, dreary, damp, and repulsive tunnel. The train descends the mountain amid scenes of destruction similar to those witnessed in the ascent. Here a ruined locomotive, there a car and another locomotive, another further on, and now comes a train of shivered cars. The valley is reached, and through a country that the ploupshare of train of shivered cars. The valley is reached, and through a country that the ploughshare of the enterprising husbandman might have made the garden of agriculture, we labor like a wearied footman among untilled fields, that bear upon their surface in the rotted forests an emblem of their own crying barrenness. Night chases the sunbeams, and as their receding brightness abandons the earth to the pursuer's nall, we creen along him to the surface. not the last nor worst we have to submit to. We have been loyal, and contributed by our blood and treasure to the support of one of the best Governments ever made by man. But best Governments ever made by man. But now how are the present administrators of that Government, with their officers and underworkers, treating us? Let me answer the question. At Nashville, Clarksville, and Fort Donelson they have opened recruiting quarters for the negroes, and bear in mind all those points are along the southern borders of our counties, and the negroes of both loyal and rebel sympathizers are leaving our State by hundreds and thousands, and receive protection under those sinks of abolition. Now I ask, in the name of high heaven, is there to pursuer's pall, we creep slowly into Stevenson, Ala. The proprietors of the Alabama House will furnish you all the mock comforts of a hotel, unless, like myself, you happen to be a reporter and have noticed the establishment. If in your notice you have preserved a proper regard for the truth you will have grievously offended the lords of the mansion, and you may, as I did, meet with an unwelcome reception. You will have remarked before you reach this place that the passengers bound to a point further on heweil the fate that coma point further on bewail the fate that com-pels a delay at the Alabama House. Avoid any mention of the house in the newspapers, for if you do not your appearance in the pres-ence of the proprietors will be the occasion of a blasphemous vituperation, to which the

loyal masters, who have nurtured and cared for them as children, and with whom they have been happy and contented? Rather a humil-ating incident occurred with one of my neighbors last week, as related by him, who We have floods here instead of show We have floods here instead of showers, and we had one when I arrived. By the kindness of Capt. Warren, the Post Quartermaster at Stevenson, who furnished me a horse, I was enabled to make an exceedingly pleasant visit to the headquarters of Col. Atkins, 92d Illinois mounted infantry. I could not express in stronger terms my appreciation of the Colonel's kindness while visiting him, than to say that the visit, prosecuted through hostila. neighbors last week, as related by him, who is and has been as loyal a man as any. Having lost vastly by the rebels, and lately by his negroes, who joined the camp at Clarksville, he was solicited by a sick neighbor of his to go to Clarksville and get some horses, and see three or four of his (the sick man's) negroes, who had eloped with the horses the previous night. The first neighbor spoken of went, as requested by his loyal friend and neighbor, to Clarksville, and, as he approached headquar-

say that the visit, prosecuted through hostile elements, was a pleasant one.

The regiment is in that vast forest lying between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Tennessee. A cabin in this cheerless waste is the headquarters. A cheerful log fire lighted up and warmed the rather contracted quarters, and the excellent band, composed of musicians from the regiment, enlivened the waning hours of night with its stirring melo-

dies.

Midnight was undisturbed save by the lulling patter of the raindrops on the roof. Listening to these melodies of Nature sleep stole

ing over the river to Col. Atkins's camp and asking to be sent North. Five women with their little bundles of clothing came down from the mountains and were ferried over the river in a skiff on that stormy night, sleeping in the drenching rain on the river bank. women of the South are the real suffer this war, and their stoic, uncomplaining en-durance will rank them high in the catalogue of heroines.

If the rebellion succeeds, and no mortal can divine Divinity's ways and aims, the South will do its women injustice if it does not ac-cord them an equal share of the honors that

directed zeal of Southern women will have heaped upon their character a load of obloquy, to which a thousand reeking hecatombs will stand as silent, solemn, relentless accusers before generations and ages to come and go.

To the restless, churlish mischief-makers,
who would by their meddlesome indiscretions
disturb the peace of society North, and con-

reert her smiling fields into barren battle grounds, I commend a visit to this sorry theatre of war.

Capt. Elias Casper, the proverbially indus-trious Assistant Provost Marshal of the De-partment of the Cumberland, received a very agreeable surprise a few days since, in the shape of a commission from Washington as Paymaster in the army, with the rank of

The germ from which emanated this leaf of honor was integrity. Industry nourished and promoted it, and I am sure that earnest labor and a faithful regard for the interests of the Government will never permit it to fade

The Captain that once was, and who now honors the rank of Major, is one of the most prominent Illinoisans in the service. He abandoned, at the call of the country, He abandoned, at the call of the country, one of the most elegant homes in the State and a lucrative business. His home is at Rockford, where he won by his enterprise and honesty the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. His intimacy with the banking business, where success depends on shrewdness and diligence, eminently fits him for the position to which he has been promoted.

Suaviter in modo is a natural virtue with the Major, and his future exercise of it will, I am

Major, and his future exercise of it will, I am

sure, win universal admira A. J. DAUGHERTY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Gen. Auger made a trip to-day on the railroad as far as Bull Run, for the purpose of inspecting the road and providing against raids
by the enemy. The bridges were found to be in good condition, and measures have been adopted that will doubtless prevent another descent on the line within this department. Guerillas and small squads of rebel cavalry still infest the country beyond Manassas, and

ween that point and the Rappal frequent occurrence. No credence is given here to the despatch

No credence is given here to the despatch stating that Longstreet's force had been surrounded and Longstreet killed. The Government has received nothing confirmatory of such statement, although in direct communication with Gen. Foster.

A letter received here to-day from a distinguished officer of the fleet off Charleston says: "So far as visible, the only obstructions in Charleston harbor are double-line piles across the channel from Fort Pinckney to the Middle Ground, and from there to Fort John-Middle Ground, and from there to Fort Joh Middle Ground, and from there to retroduce on there is an opening of about 200 feet.

The writer thinks the obstructions can be easily removed by the Monitors.

The Missouri question has received its settlement. Rosecrsns will be sent to St. Louis and Curtis to Kansas, displacing Ewing.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 22, General Michael Corcoran died this evening from a fall from his horse.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863.

The burden of the recent message o Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress, in reference to foreign intervention, seems tuned to the key of "the last link is broken." He regrets to state that there has been no improvement in the state of Confederate relations with foreign countries since his message of last January, but tout au contraire, "there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that practical impartiali ty which alone deserves the name of neutrality, and their action, in some cases, has assumed a character positively unfriendly." Jeff even blusters, and intimate that if he had not his hands full already he would bring the British Government to a strict account. The meaning of all this is that the nearer England adheres to that practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality" the further is it from pleasing the rebels. As long as Palmerston and Russell professed neutrality but allowed the Alabamas and Floridas to be fitted out in the shipyards of the Mersey, so long was Great Britain the friend of the rebellion in the opinion of the rebel President, but when they fell back upon the honest interpretation of the law of nations and their own statute laws, the heart of Jeff Davis waxeth wroth, and, forgetting all the favors heretofore rendered, he clamors for others which have been gravely decided to be inadmissible. We may therefore conclude that the rebel Confederacy has sundered the entente cordiale which here tofore existed with England, and it is done with a peculiar flourish. Jeff Davis will have none of the friendship of Europe for the same reason that Jack would not eat his supper. The jeremiads of the rebel President derive an additional intensity of bitterness when we compare this part of his message with the corresponding part of the message which President Lincoln has just sent to the Congress of the United States, in which it is stated that there is not a single speck to dim the bright horizon of our foreign relations; that we are at peace with all the world; and that, despite the extremely delicate nature of the vexed international questions, they have recently been discussed and settled "in a spirit of frankness. justice, and mutual good will." When we reflect that the only difficulty which has impeded the path of our diplomacy has sprung from the rebellion, it is more than gratifying to know that it has been removed, and it is also a source of genuine pride to contemplate what will be the influence of our national name and character among the nations of the world when that rebellion has been crushed and our government has resumed its former position and regained its unbroken strength.

The revenue from stamp duties might be largely increased if their use were more popularized, for it is a well ascertained fact that in many portions of the loyal States the people have no means of obtaining them, unless they subject themselves to inconvenience by travelling to find the revenue office, or to delay by writing for them. Revenue stamps should be as plenty and as accessible as those of the postal department, that they may be used whenever required. If it is difficult to obtain them, many documents will change hands, relying upon the good faith of the parties thereto, and independent of the validity which a stamp legally imparts to them. The plan which has heretofore been pursued, and is still in force, is to allow the Collectors of Isternal Revenue, by giving bond in five thousand dollars, to purchase a like amount of stamps at five per cent discount. This adds very materially to the profits of the collectorship; but we are cognizant of the fact that our immediate collector and others throughout the country have again and again represented to the Commissioner of Interna Revenue at Washington that the plan does not work well, and ought to be changed for the benefit of the public and of the revenue. There have been several correc tives suggested, but it appears to us that the most simple would be the best, and this is to permit any one to purchase twenty-five dol lars' worth of the stamps at the five per cent. discount. Should this be done, every crossroad store would have a supply for the use of its neighborhood, and the stamps, being readily accessible, would be universally attached to all writings, as required by law. This plan would have the additional effect of inducing the enforcement of the revenue law, for every purchaser of the stamps would, from self-interest, inform against those who violated it, though we are convinced that its violation heretofore has been the result of necessity and not from any desire to evade the taxation necessary to support the unusual expenses of the government. As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges an unexpected deficiency in this revenue, it is of vital importance that every possible means to increase it should be adopted without de-

Mejer-General Wm. T. Sherman ar rived in this city on Tnesday night and left last night for a brief visit to his family in Ohio. His many friends here (and all the friends of the country are his) greeted him with enthusiasm. Wherever he goes, he cannot fail to receive, in the applauses of all true patriots, a portion of the rich reward to which his long and skilful and most perilous services entitle him. He has shown himself one of the very few truly great military men of the nation. He has been far oftener in battle than any other officer of his rank or probably of any rank, and he has never failed to acquit himself with a heroism that the best heroes of the age of chivalry would have admired.

Monroe county, in our State, having 704 enrolled militia, has furnished 613 three years' volunteers and 188 one year men, which make ninety-seven men more in the service of the country than the whole of the militia of the county. This is an instance of patrioti devotion to the Union which is the more creditable when it is remembered that the county has suffered, from the very first of the rebellion, through guerilla raids and robber incursions, more than any other region of the State.

There are a good many machines for separating chaff from wheat, but he who shall invent one in these days for separating truth from falsehood will be doing the greatest service. We conservatives want to know truth and falsehood apart that we may tell only the former, and the rebels and abolitionists that they may tell only the latter.

A new fire arm has been invented by Connecticut Yankee which can be discharged three hundred and fifty-three times in a min ute. We should like to know who is going to supply such a gun as that with ammunition. One of the greatest faults of our troops is said to be that they fire away their powder and ball too quick now.

The Richmond Despatch says that th rebel prisoners in our hands "are frozen." If the Editor of that paper is not in a hot place where there's no danger of freezing, he learns his veracity and his morals in general from an old fellow that is.

The Washington Aqueduct is capable of supplying 67,000,000 gallons of water per day to the city. By the shape in which it will be drunk, the quantity of the fluid will probably be doubled.

It seems that Heenan has been licked in England in his fight with Tom King. We have a good many other big brutes that we should like to send to England or some other country to be licked.

The hovel of a miserable old apple woman was lately robbed of a few half dimes at Madison, Wis. We expect to hear next of some fool's robbing the Southern Confeder-

The Richmond Whig says, that, in every battle where the Federal troops have gained an advantage, they had an advantage of position. Indeed! Lookout!

KENTUCKY: GOV. BRANLETTE'S MESSAGE .-The radicals affect to draw a line between the loyal men of Kentucky, represented by Gov. Bramlette, and the great body of the conservatives, represented in Horatio Seymour or George B. McClellan. Thus the New York Tribune of Friday says that "Gov. Bramlette's Message will considerably disappoint the Northern partisans of rebellion who have lately claimed him as an ally of the Peace Democracy." We have nothing to say as to the Northern partisans of rebellion This expression of this Tribune is intended for the conservatives, and is characteristic of this calumnious sheet. Other radical journals, however, are hailing the message of Gov. Bramlette as being in accord with their views; and yet it is as strongly worded in favor of State rights as it is in favor of the Union.

The Governor puts the Union as of paramount importance. He is, and rightly too, for it, first, last, and al ways; but he has not a stronger expression in its favor than the mass of the Conservatives are daily uttering all over the country, or than President Lincoln has a hundred times professed to entertain. The Governor puts the preservation of this

above everything else. He says: The Union is indispersable to us, and we are indispensable to the Union. We cannot, therefore, separate, but must preserve our uni-ty, which gives us our nationality. Neither the preservation nor the destruction of slavery is essential to our State or national existence. The State and the nation can exist with or The State and the nation can exist with or without slavery. The government was not formed for the purpose of preserving or destroying it, but to perpetuate to the latest time the blessings of free government to the Anglo-American. It is not, therefore, opposition to slavery which constitutes the danger to free government, nor the advocacy of it. But the danger lies in the effort of those who would make the life of the government subwould make the life of the government sub-ordinate to the status of the negro. It is as revolutionary and disloyal to subordinate the government to the question of his freedom as to the question of his enslavement. True loy-alty subordinates all these questions to the alty subordinates all these questions to servation of the governm

This has the old Union ring, which, however distasteful it may be to right lined descendants of the old secession school of New England, is in perfect accordance with the views of the Union of a Jefferson, a Madison. a Jackson, and a Washington. The utterer of these words had the support of that true patriot and great statesman James Guthrie, and the Louisville Journal says the sentiment will meet with the cordial approval of the loyal men of Kentucky. And the doctrine will be looked upon as sound and in accordance with the constitution, save by those who play the Democrat by affecting to be more Democratic than the glorious national party ever was, or to be more conservative than conservatism. Our files will attest, for years, that we have held that the Federal Government has no right to establish or abolish slavery, and no right to make a distinction between the domestic institutions of one State and those of another; and, when it does this, it acts in subversion of the ends for which it was established. This is the Union; and well does Gov. Bram lette say that "the truly loyal man is struggling to maintain a government-not to make one, italicized here as it is in the message!

But let us quote the whole paragraph where that sentence occurs. The Governor treats at length on slavery. He says that "the vicious ambition of the Southern men, and the bigoted fanaticism of men of the North, in giving and accepting a sectional quarrel about a local institution, have forced upon us the most groundless, cruel, wicked, inexcusable warfare that ever afflicted any people of the earth; and that the slave had no more necessary connection with this rebellion than the horse or any other species of property." He goes on to draw the character of these extremists-North and South-and then says:

Holding, as we do, that the people alone are sovereign, and that the Federal Government represents the united sovereignty of the people for national purposes, and that the State Gofor national purposes, and that the State Gov-ernment represents their sovereignty within the limits of the State and for local purposes, we feel the more keenly the wrong inflicted upon us by those denying the foundation the-ory of our government, and who make war upon its perpetuity—the one asserting the su-premacy of State rights, the other ignoring the rights of the people within State limits. By the fiat of the sovereign people, the Na-tional Government exists; by the same fiat State Governments exist, and each is limited to State Governments exist, and each is limited to its own sphere of action. Southern ambition strikes at the national sovereignty of the peo-ple, and Northern fanaticism at the sover-eignty which, by national fiat, is reserved to them within the States. Each would form a new and different government. The truly loyal man is struggling to maintain a govern-ment, not to make one. The government we have is better than any which has ever preceded it, and superier to any suggested by revolutionists. The secessionist who would destroy the government by force, and the fanatic who would destroy by innovation, are alike the enemies of our Government. The soldier who bares his our Government. The soldier was based in bosom to the storm of war, does so under the conviction that he fights to maintain the Government which blessed his fathers and sheltered his youth. The rebel fights to break up the Government. The purpose of the fanatic is the same as the rebel—to make a new, a different government than the one for which our fathers toiled and bled, and to maintain which our own brave sons now offer up their lives a willing and glorious sacrifice. Each is the

mmon enemy of those who adhere to the onstitutional Union, formed by the wise men This must be refreshing reading to the radicals of the New York Tribune stripe! They are classed with the secessionists as the destroyers of the Government-the rebels doing it by force, and the radicals by innovation! We cannot understand how a Kentucky Unionist of the type of Gov. Bramlette can go into a radical caucus and support radical nominations in Congress; support the very men for office whose schemes tend to destroy the Constitutional Union of the Fathers.

The Governor deals with the question of race very differently from the radical school. His words all through are fair and sound. "We confess," he says, "a stronger affection for the white man than for the black, and believe this Government was made for the white man: that he ought to maintain and defend it. And we further believe that the large amount expended to feed and support 'contrabands' would be much more judiciously and charitably expended in supporting the suffering widows and orphans left by our brave and gallant volunteers who have fallen in camp and field." Is this after the fashion of Northern radicalism? If it finds comfort in this message it must be of strange material.

But acts, not words, are to try men in this great hour. The acts of some of the Representatives of the Border States in Congress are but a painful mockery of their professed devotion to the Constitutional Union of the

ONE OF MORGAN'S MEN .- Mr. Thomas W Florence, Assistant Provost Marshal, writes to us from Colesburg, Hardin county, that on Wednesday morning a man giving his name as Joseph Marshall, of Louisville, claiming to be a detective officer, got off the mail train going south, went to Mr. F.'s office, saying he was going to make his headquarters with company A, of the 2d Ohio heavy artillery, and by false pretences obtained possession of the mail. In a few minutes afterwards the regular mail boy came up, when the trick was discovered. Florence followed, and the mail was recovered. When the man was discovered he was taking a pair of handcuffs off his wrists. Information was sent to the camp of the Ohio artillery, and the man detained until a detachment came up and arrested him. He claims to be an orderly of John Morgan, and expresses the hope that the great horse thief will again come into Kentucky and sweep

everything before him. Marshall is now in Gen. Grant is still suffering from his fall at New Orleans, but not half so badly as Gen. Bragg from his at Lookout and Mission-

ary Ridge. A lady of Oldham has sent us twenty of the finest carrots we ever saw. We thank her. She is like rare gold-twenty carrots fine.

The stomachs of the rebels are nearly empty, and, alas, the rebel Secretary of the Interior can provide no remedy. Gen. Lee sold himself to the Devil

and the Federal Government has sold his estate to a Yankee.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 8863,

CHRISTMAS .- Tc-day ushers in the comencement of the annual holidays, which we celebrate as a time-honored custom. It is a day replete with pleasant memories and happy inspirations-not only by reason of the event it commemorates, but because the incidental associations are those which commend themselves to the joyous, bright side of life's picture. The day is welcome alike to the young, the mature, and the aged. To the young it is the inaugural of happy ceremonies and pleasant pastimes-to the mature it is the delightful reminiscence of boyhood-to the aged it is the combination of both-the essential principle of each and every sentiment

united in one. The origin of the festival of Christmas is atributed to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and was at first celebrated in the months of April and May. In the fourth century Pope Julius I. ordered an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity, and the theologians to whom the matter was referred united in agreement, fixing the day upon the 25th of December. This day was chosen as a sort of compromise; for it is certain that the archives of Rome were not always authentic. However, the decision was nniformly accepted, and from that time the nativity has been celebrated throughout the church on the same day. The truth is, that the day of Christ's nativity is not known beyond peradventure; and, indeed, prominent Jewish writers aver that the birth took place in the middle of the night.

Christmas day has always been considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival. During the middle ages it was celebrated by spectacles of dramatic mysteries, performed by personages in grotesque masks and outlandish costumes. The bishops and clergy joined with the people in singing canticles, or carols-enlivening the scene by dances, music from guitars, violins, tambours, and organs, each person bearing in his hand a lighted taper. Some of the canticles were very naive, and the only ancient record of these mediæval carols is a single leaf, preserved in the Bodleian library, in a volume of "Christmasse Carolles," printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1521. The carols of the Welch are especially celebrated, and have, as well as the French and German canticles, been collated and published. The Calabrians still preserve this custom by descending from their mountain homes to Naples or Rome, chanting their wild music at the shrines of the Virgin Mother.

At midnight on Christmas eve it is the custom throughout England and the continent to ring all the bells. The churches in France and Italy are magnificently adorned, and a collation provided for the assembled multitude. In the Protestant districts of Germany and Northern Europe, Christmas is called the "children's festival." The Christmas tree. which has become an institution among us, is of German origin, and Christmas eve is devoted to giving presents, especially between parents and children-brothers and sisters-by neans of the so-called Christmas tree. A large yew bough is erected in one of the parlors, lighted with tapers and hung with manifold gifts, each marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, but not with the name of the donor. The family party being assembled, the cadeaux are distributed smid joy ful congratulations and happy romping. But a more sober scene ensues; for the mother takes this occasion to point out to the daughters and the father to the sons, their

errors and shortcomings. Formerly, and still in Northern Germany the presents made by the parents were sent to one person, who, dressed in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig, is called the Knecht Rupert. Thus becoming the bugbear of the children, he goes from house to house, received with comic pomp and reverence by the parents, calls for the little ones, and distributes the gifts intended, according to the character which is given them for obedience. J. Ross Browne, in a late Harper's Magazine, describes with great humor a scene of this kind in his own family, strates the same with wood-cuts show

In England, Christmas has always been a distinction of rank or caste. The revels begin on Christmas eve, and used to continue, in old times, till Candlemas (February 2d), every day being a holiday till the twelfth night, January 6th. In the houses of the nables a "lord of misrule" or "about of unrea-"make the rarest pastimes to delight the beolder." His dominion lasted from "Allhallow Eve (October 31) till Candlemas. The larder was always stocked with capons, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, beef, mutton, venison, pork, puddings, pies, nuts, plums, sugar and honey-the tenants being entertained in the hall, and the lord of the manor encouraging everything conducive to mirth.

The "yule-log," or Christmas block, was placed upon the fire, and expected to last until Candlemas. The time was passed in wassail, together with music, conjuring, riddles, hot cockles, fool-plough, snapdragon, repartees, forfeits, and dances. The favorite dish and niece de resistance was a soused boar's head, borne to the table with great solemnity upon a silver platter. The tradition is that this custom originated at Queen's College, Oxford, in commemoration of the valor of a student, who, while promenading absorbed in Aristotle, being suddenly attacked by a furious wild boar, rammed the volume into the throat of the aggressor, crying Gracum est, till he had fairly choked the beast to death. The custom is still observed at Queen's College, where the dish is brought in to the chant

of an old half Latin ditty: Caput ar re defero Reddens laudes Domino. The bore's head in hande bring I, Wi'h garlandes gay, and 'osemar I prey you all synge merrily, Oui estis in convivio.

The custom of decorating houses and churches with evergreens is derived from ancient Druid practices. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bays, laurel, and mistletoe were the favorite trimmings and never removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were worn about the head, and "kissing under the rose" and "whispering under the mistletoe" are allusions to this practice. But the old customs in England have lost their primitive character, the gambols and carols are nearly gone by, family reunions and evergreen decorations being nearly all that remain of the old festivities. The Puritans were stern opponents of all Christmas pastimes, and hence in our country no celebrations have obtained to any extent, particularly in the New England States. At the South, however, the people seem to view the day as one of more pleasant attributes than at the North. We assemble in our churches, go through the customary routine of religious service, dine sumptuously, and merry-make in the evening until the hour of rest. We participate in the Christmas concomitants of egg-nogg, roast turkey, and plum puddings as a matter of course; opening and closing the routine by wishing each other "merry Christmases" without end. How differently our English forefathers celebrated this day may be imagined by reading the following des-

ptive lines:

On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung;
That only night in all the year
Saw the stoled priest the challee rear.
Then, opened wide the baron's hall,
To was all, tenant, serf, and all;
Fower laid h s rod of rule as de,
and ceremy deed his pride.
That night might village partner choose,
Ath halled with uncontroll'd delight
And general voice the happy night,
That, to the cottage as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down,
Brought tidings of salvation down.
Thas was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
"Twas Christmas brought his roll with the cottage are
Twas Christmas told the m-triest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would chere
A poor man's heart throughout the year. criptive lines:

Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, makes in his report a clean breast of it. Pity he and his accomplices couldn't as easily make clean hands.

Tis said that Bragg didn't speak word for two hours after his late defeat Probably he had the dumb ague.

"OVER THE RIVER."-Indiana, especially the southern part of it, is at this time overrun with thieves and burglars to such an extent that the California remedy of a vigilance committee is beginning to be seriously talked of in many localities. The people of the State attribute this condition of affairs, and no doubt justly so, to the surplus of Contederate soldiers turned loose upon them by the military authorities after having gone through the solemn mockery of an oath. Every day or so we hear of a new batch of prisoners of war who have taken the oath and been "sent over the river." What has Indiana done that she should be made the Botany bay for traitors? The men thus colonized upon her are among the most degraded of their class. Of what binding force is an oath with them? Have they not once sworn to support the rebellion? Are they not in the situation of the lrishman who was captured by the British during the war of 1812 and sworn not to reveal anything he had seen or heard while a prisoner? As soon as he got within our lines again he hunted up a justice of the peace and took another oath that he would tell everything he knew in relation to the enemy. "Now, faith," said he, "I've got an oath on each side and my conscience is asy," and he hurried to headquarters to give all the information he had. So it is with these discharged rebel prisoners. They, too, have an oath on each side, and no doubt their consciences are easy on that score. We have said they are the worst men of the

rebel army. To this there are doubtless some exceptions; but as a general rule the men who have character and standing at home are not inclined to duplicate opposite oaths so readily. The men who regard oaths as binding upon their conscience are not the men who are now so glibly taking the oath of allegiance, and being "sent over the river." If they can be trusted, why send them to Indiana as a condition of their release? If they cannot be trusted, why are they released? and, above all, why is Indiana especially selected to bear the burden of their presence and their depredations?

There is another consideration not to be overlooked in deciding this question. If we discharge rebel prisoners in this way how are we to get back our own friends now starving in rebel prisons? Carry on this policy a few months longer and we will have no prisoners to exchange for them, while the great mass of those we have discharged will be back in the rebel armies laughing at our simplicity, and ready to renew their oaths of allegiance if they should again be captured. It is all folly to talk of shooting or hanging them if they are caught again. We can't hang men by thousands, and they have no fear of any such consequence. We hold now hundreds of prisoners captured at Vicksburg, paroled there, and recaptured at Lookout Mountain, with their Vicksburg paroles in their pockets,

but we hear of no preparations to hang them. The policy of turning such men loose in the community, with no other security for their good behaviour than their own oaths, is about as wise as it would be to swear the inmates of the penitentiary to keep the ten commandments and release them, and "send them over the river." If the military authorities persist in this policy, our neighbors "over the river" will have to adopt some means of protection against the consequences to them, which are bad enough now, but threaten to become infinitely worse as the crowd of repentant rebels increases in their territory.

The appearance of a French vessel of ar on the James River to remove from Richmond the tobacco said to have been purchased there by the French government has created no little excitement in the rebel capital. The Tobacco Exchange held a meeting at which the application of the French government was characterized as one of those flagrant insults, which the nations of Europe were heaping upon the Confederacy, while Jeff Davis and his Cabinet were denounced for having ignored the principles of an inde pendent government by consenting to the removal without having the tobacce delivered in the regular way of trade and commerce. The principal speaker at this meeting, James ing the Knecht Rupert visiting his house upon | K. Caskie, the President of the Tobacco Exthis Christmas errand, in his strange costume. | change, seemed to take particular exception to the proceedings of France as being not acreligious and merry-making festival, without | cording to international law, but through supplication and "the courtesy of the Lincoln government at Washington." The Richmond Examiner says the question involves the delivery of all tobacco purchased by the French agents prior to March, 1861, said to be nearly six thousand hogsheads, and that son" was appointed, whose office it was to it is a matter of very grave doubt whether any of it was purchased or contracted for prior to that date. The meeting adopted a protest against the whole proceedings d appointed a committee to confer with the Confederate Government and report at a future time. The great difficulty in the way of the delivery of the staple is that the rebels cannot fulfil their business engagements except under regulations and restrictions laid down by the United States Government, and they seem to prefer a total repudiation of their contracts rather than to admit, by the most indirect implication, that they are powerless to act except as our government may direct. The finale of the matter must be that France will be unable to obtain her tobacco until peace is restored, the blockade raised, and trade resumes its old channels. Richmond is no port of entry while it is the capital of the rebellion. except by the authority and "courtesy" of our

government. THE TOBACCO TRADE .- We publish on our first page a communication from the New York Journal of Commerce in reference to the general effects of the proposed tax on tobacco. Another correspondent of the same paper, desiring to refute the statement that the consumption of North American tobacco has already decreased in Europe and does not need artificial measures to kill it entirely, gives a statistical statement just received from London to show that, as regards Great Britain, the consumption is not upon the decrease, notwithtanding that the prices have so very mateially advanced. This statement gives the delivery of American tobacco for home consumption for ten months, ending 31st October, as follows:

...30,775,262 29,225,129 25,745,466 The Journal of Commerce, however, shows that the illustrations of decreasing consumption under the current high values, as given in the article on our first page, were drawn from the continental trade of Europe, and we refer to this explanation to relieve our own readers from the same error.

Chattanocga-wards, were made wholly on his own tesponsibility—the only ordera he had being to advance. Finally, in the midst of his delicate and complicated manocuvres in the most difficult of all regions for military operations, he received an order from Washington. As it relates to a point of marked importance, we shall cite Gen. Halleck's own language: "Fearing," says he, "that General Resecrans's army might be drawn too far into the mountains of Georgia, where it could not be supplied and might be attacked before reinforcements could reach it from Buruside, I sent him on the 11th the following telegram:" Jeff Davis is getting more and more unpopular in the Southern Confederacy. Iz the rebel Congress he is denounced by the

[For the Sunday Journal.]

WASTING.

Golden days and months are flying, Golden hopes and loves are dying, Gory fields and forms are lying Under this December night; Bitter tears to-night are falling, Boldly anguished hearts are calling Blessings for the scenes appalling, For one ray of heavenly light. Oh! this saddest of Novembers! Oh! this dreariest of Decembers! Oft my heart thrills, and remembers
Other sunnier, happier days,
When the spirit's prospects gladder,
With its suifeit-joy grew madder,

Winning thus experience sadder While in earthly, sin'ul ways, Much the need of strength and praying, Meekness for the truth's delaying, Meting justice in His saying, Hope and charity: In our wasting life and beauty, In the silent path of duty, Is our holiest life and beauty,

Immortality. Patient bearing now our losse Peace and prayer will soothe our losses, Poignant grief will, like sea mosses, Nourish germs of better life; Calmly let our sacrifices, Costlier far than ancient spices, Consecrate the grand indices Of a noble end of strife

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR .- The Report of which was to decide Gen. Rosecrans's ability to hold any "pass" or "point" whatever, and in which he had to meet an enemy not de-pleted "to reinforce Lee," as Gen. Halleck tells him from Washington, but intact and Journal to elucidate the question: with whom rests the ultimate responsibility for the direction of our military affairs? Or rather, primarily: Who has been exercising the supreme direction of military affairs; and how far is he to be credited with successes and held accountable for failures in the field? No subject, the Journal premises has been surrounded strengthened by the strongest corps from the rebel army in Virginia.

As the result, therefore, of a review of the

General Halleck of the military operations of the past year is used by the Army and Navy

ct, the Journal premises, has been surroun

with more mystery and obscurity than this.
The public, eager to find a scapegoat on which
to place the burden of every disaster, has, by
turns and as caprice dictated, ascribed the responsibility of failures and the credit of suc-

sses to the President, to General Halleck, t

the Secretary of War, and to the Generals in the field. To no purpose has it been known that the President as, by his office, Com-mander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces

of the United States, is theoretically the su-preme head; that the General-in-Chief is merely an adviser, and the Secretary of Wa-properly but the Chef de l'Intendance de

armee; we say it is to little purpose that the heory of the military hierarchy has estab-shed the functions and responsibilities of our fficial authorities, when it has been more

ometimes by Secretary Stanton, and some-mes by the General in the field. The very first military operation entered into

of the commander was disapproved by Gen.
Halleck, and "assented to" (not approved of)
by the President; and how, finally, this commander, in the practical execution of the
campaign, followed neither his own plan,

which was assented to (not approved of) by

the President and disapproved by Gen. Hal leck, nor the President's plan, which was ap proved of by Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton, but a new plan of this commander.

own devising, which was neither approved of nor assented to by anybody. This extraordi-nary series of military transactions is that of Gen. Burnside in his conduct of the advance

of the Army of the Potomac.

The next campaign discussed by General Halleck affords an example of military management of a different form, and yet not less

in one place that from the time he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac till he reached Fairfax Station, on the 16th of June, a few days before he was relieved from the command, General Hooker reported directly to the President, and received instruc-

tions directly from him. I received no offi-cial information of his plans or of their exe-

The series of operations that took place du-

ing this interval consists of the battle o

Chancellorsville and the retrograde movement to oppose the advance of Lee into Maryland and Pennsylvania. That General Halleck at

least is in no manner responsible for the dis-aster at Chancellorville should be clear enough

m his explicit declaration. Who is to blan

s not so evident. We now come to the operations of General

We now come to the operations of General Grant in the reduction of Vicksburg, and though there is no portion of our military history, touching which it would be so interesting to know to what inspiring brain we are indebted for the conception of that splendid achievement, this is, unfortunately, just the point touching which the report of the General-in-Chief leaves us in the greatest doubt. "No more brilliant exploit," as he justly remarks, "can be found in military history."

narks, "can be found in military

marks, "can be found in military history."
The only statement by General Halleck on
this subject is in the following terms: "It has
been alleged, and the allegation has been
widely circulated by the press, that General
Grant, in the conduct of his campaign, positively disobeyed the instructions of his superiors. It is hardly necessary to remark that
General Grant never disobeyed an order or
instruction, but always carried out to the best
of his ability every wish or suggestion made

of his ability every wish or suggestion made to him by the Government."

Now, while fully appreciating the generosity of the General in-Chief in his readiness to shield General Grant from any imputation of

this kind, we are constrained to say that hav-

ing, as journalists, followed the whole course of the public press in regard to the career of that commander, we have no recollection of

his ever having been charged with disobedi-ence of orders. But while Gen. Grant is thus

ence of orders. But while Gen. Grant is thus exculpated from the imputation of having disobeyed orders, it is not so clear what orders he obeyed. General Halleck states that, with the view of opening the Mississippi river in conjunction with the army of Gen. Banks, "Gen. Grant was instructed to drive the enemy in the interior as far south as possible and destroy their railroad communications; then fall back to Memphis and embark his availa-

fall back to Memphis and embark his availa-

fall back to Memphis and embark his available force on transports, and, with the assistance of the fleet of Admiral Porter, reduce Vicksburg." Having failed in the plan as thus "instructed," he seems to have been left wholly to his own devices. Having tried the canal plan, and this also failing, "he determined," says Gen. Halleck, "to move his army by land down the west bank of the river, some seventy miles, while transports for crossing should run reat the enemy's batteries

ing should run past the enemy's batteri at Vicksburg." We emphasize these word

because they give form to the boldest militar conception of the war—one of those audac ties of genius which, like Macdonald's cross

ing of the Splugen, transcend all the rules of military art. And it was his "determination."

What General Halleck thought of it he does not inform us. How Secretary Stanton re-garded it we know not. But how the Presi-

ient looked upon it we do know, as he has

but his opinion of this move on record in a letter to General Grant. "When you got be-low," worte Mr. Lincoln, "and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity. I thought

you should go down the river and join Banks;

you should go down the river and join B.nas; and when you turned northward east of the Big Black, I thought it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong." This is a frank confession, and does credit to the thorough intellectual honesty of the President. And in regard to the planning of this grand move, we think it is fair to infer from the silence of General Halleck that the author of the conception is the same hold and

thor of the conception is the same bold and energetic mind that directed its execution.

involved of all the questions discussed in the report of General Halleck: we mean the oper-ations of General Rosecrans. That General Halleck ordered the advance of General Rose-

rans from Muffreesboro, and reiterated this order over and over again, during the spring months of the present year, is not a point which has ever been in dispute, and it is

boms—were Rosecrans's own conception. It also sppears that his subsequent movements, Chattanooga-wards, were made wholly, on his own responsibility—the only orders he had

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1863.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs from Cumberland Gap that he holds all East Tennessee above Loudon, and also the gaps of the North Caro-

lina Moun'ains. A cavalry force is moving to-wards Athens to connect with you. After holding the mountain passes on the west side of Dalton or some other point on the railroad

to prevent return of Bragg's army. It will be decided whether your army shall move further south into Georgia and Alabama.

It is reported here by deserters that a part of

Bragg's army is reinforcing Lee. It is important that the truth of this should be ascerteined as early as possible.

General-in-Chief.
Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Chattanooga.

This is, we think, a fair sample of the na-

ture as well as the value of orders emanating from a headquarters a thousand miles away from the theatre of war. One can conceive the immense value to Gen. Rosecrans, of the

information that, "after holding the mountain passes on the west of Dalton, or some other point on the railroad," it would be de-cided whether his army would be allowed to

advance into Georgia, in the midst of complex

menouvres, and on the eve of a great battle

H. W. HALLECK,

Finally we come to the most obscure and

ese words

rnal to elucidate the question: With whon

military operations of the past year, from the point of view from which these observations are made—we find that there has been no unity in the supreme control—that movements have sometimes been directed by the President, with or without the approval of his mildent, with or without the approval of his military counsellors, sometimes by one or the
other of his military counsellors, without the
approval of the President, and sometimes by
the general in the field without the approval
of any one. But while the report of General
Halleck leaves the question of military responsibility in great doubt in the case of operations
which have been unsuccessful, it yet shows
that every great success has been achieved by that every great success has been achieved by commanders who were allowed, unembar rassed, to carry out the plans they had them-selves conceived. We are far from meaning to reflect discredit on the heads of military affairs when we say this for it could not in the nature of things be otherwise. Military history is re-plete with proof that the practical conduct of campaign must necessarily be left to the com-mander in the field. If he is unfit to be encmcial authorities, when it has been more than suspected that practically there has been little or no unity of authority, and that each of the officials named has by turns directed the military counsels. The report of General Halleck confirms this suspicion. It shows that sometimes the supreme guidance of military operations has been exercised by the President, sometimes by General Halleck, constitutes by Secretary. trusted with this, he is unit to be entrusted with the command at all. The functions of the central military head should be confined to the general ordering of military affairs—to the regulation of the policy of the war, the indi-cation of the military objectives and the grand lines of operations, and such a distribution and marshalling of the forces as will best attain the end sought. If we read Gen. Halleck's report aright, the Washington authorities have never gone beyond these, their legitimate functions, The very inst minitary operation entered into by Gen. Halleck in his report affords an example of how the President indicated for a commander of the Army of the Potomac a plan of campaign, which was approved by Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton—how this commander, instead of following this plan, proposed one of his own—how this plan of the commander was disapproved by Gen. without entailing disaster on the country. But until we have fuller revelations touching this matter than the General-in-Chief has seen fit yet to make public, it will be next to im-possible justly to distribute either praise or blame in any specific case.

Bar It is strange indeed if the rebels, when they consider the conditions of the war, do not turn their thoughts to conditions of peace.

[For the Sunday Journal.] COME BACK AGAIN. words are breathed in this world of ours That cloud its sunshine and blight its flowers, Words of deep an guish and sad farewell, That strike the heart like a funeral knell; But, oh! most mournful of all rad words That wring a wall from the heart-harp's chords, Is that low mur mur, breathed oft in vain agement of a different form, and yet not less strange in substance than the preceding—the example of a series of operations whereof the General-in-Chief had no information while they were under discussion, and no supervision while they were in execution; but which were reported directly to the President, between whom and the general commanding they were all planned and executed. The operations referred to are those of General Hooker, during the time he retained command of the Army of the Potomac. Of this period of the history of that hapless army, General Halleck makes the following astounding declaration: "It is elso proper to remark in this place that from the time he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac till For some lost treasure: Come back again! The youth, alone on the path of life, Braving its danger and toil and strife Though fame and fortune may wait his call. Still feels a shade o'er his spirit fall;
To vanished scenes oft his thoughts will roam,
The dear old nooks round his chidhood's homeThe friends he loved haunt his heart and brain, And bid him sigh, "Oh, come back again!"

The flattered beauty, whose lightest word By fawning minions with smales is heard, Knows well those smiles veil cold hearts below Like wintry sunbeams on mounts of snow; And, sighing, turns to her early youth, When all the world wore the light of truth, And, as her tears fall like autuma rain. Cries, "Happy childhood, come back again!" Stern manhood, too, when life's noon is past,

A lingering lock oft will backward cast To his glad boyhood-its hopes and fears, To his young man hood's more changeful year To those he loved ere his heart grew cold and left true friends for the sake of gold; Wealth brings not joy, and he cries in vain, "Friends of my youth, oh, come back again !

See, robed in splendor, the stately dame Who gave her hand for a noble na A vanished form through her dreams will glide A heart she crushed in her cruel price And anguish wrings forth that cry of main "Oh, bright, free girlhood, come ba

The wretch whose heart is bowed down by crime.

Whose locks are whitened be'ore the E'en he can think of a long ago When his young soul was as mountain And memory pictures the old roof-tree Where oft he bent at his mother's knee; He cries, "Alas! were her prayers in vain? Pure heart of childhood, come back again!" Ob, far more levely, in childhood's hours, Seem the green fields and sweet wildwood flowers, Than all the glory that meets our gaze, The guileless vision to childhood given lints all it sees with the hues of heaven, And when they vanish, that cry of pain Bursts from the soul, "Oh, come back again!

The human heart is a restless thing, Forever roaming on Fancy's wing, Or turning back to the days gone by That memory holds to its longing eye; And let the present be e'er so b ight, The past is veiled in a misty light That makes it brighter, and still in vair

Headquarters of the Provost Marshal And Board of Empolment, 5th Cos. District of Kr., Louisviller, bec. 24, 1865.)
To the Citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky:
FELLOW-CITIZANS: The absorbing topic of public interest at this time is in relation to the draft which the national authorities have

been empowered to make if it shall be necessery for the filling of the call for 300,000 additional troops called for by a proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. If this number is not secured by other means, the deficiency must be made up by draft. These other means are in your hands. You all understand the methods of "greasing the axles" for a political canvass. Meetings of patriotic citizens are held, committees are appointed for specified duties, and contributions of money are made to seewe the sucappointed for specified duties, and contributions of money are made to secure the success of favorite candidates. The same means
applied now for the relief of our bleeding,
suffering, and imperilled country will secure
the demolition of the accursed rebellion.
Everything that can be done to secure enlistments should at once be done. If these enlistments fill Kentucky's quota, there can be
no dysfi.

Let the dark clouds of war now roll away,
and on our country stream the light of day;

Fellow-citizens of the Fifth Congressional Fellow-citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, I urge upon you the immediate attention to this pressing necessity. Do not wait for the action of others; inaugurate the enterprise in your midst at once. Let means be raised for bounties; let tunds be acmeans be raised for bounties; let funds be accrued for taking care of the families of soldiers who enlist under this call; let patriotic zeal be awakened, and this pressing call be dinned in the ears of the people. Kentucky has hitherto done her national duty nobly in sending regiments into the field. Let her not pause now, amidst the dying throes of the rebellion. The monster is down, but if we falter now, this may be only the scatching, not ter now, this may be only the scotching, not the killing, of the loathsome reptile. Let each man act as though upon him devolved the responsibility of seeing that the fallen monster does not recover his foothold. There is no State that has more at stake in this conflict than Kentucky. Every element of her peace, security, prosperity, and progress, is an integral constituent of the issue. Be up and be doing. The preservation and security of the Union are the sole guaranties of the preservation and security of Kentucky. Meet this issue in all its length and breadth, its height and depth, I pray you, to make the Fifth Congressional District the conspicuous which has ever been in dispute, and it is definitely settled by the explicit statement of the General-in-Chief himself. "I urged upon General Rosecrans," says he, "to take advantage of this opportunity to carry "out his long prejected movement." That General, bowever, did not at the time feel himself ready to advance, and when, at the end of June, he finally determined to begin the forward movement, "he was permitted to select without restriction his own line of operations by which to reach the Chattanooga" This settles the point, therefore, that the finking movements by which the army of Bragg was forced from the two strongest fertified positions on the continent—the lines of Shelbyville and Tallahoms—were Rosecrans's own conception. It

model that others may feel it their duty to follow. I, as a native of Kentucky's domain, urge these priceless duties upon you. My desire is to see Kentucky true to her renown, true-to her integrity, true to her ancient renown, true-to her integrity, true to her own security and prosperity, true to the present crisis, and true to that future which is to be the heirloom of the generations that are to follow us. I urge these considerations upon you as the sole means of avoiding the draft. I have, in assument which the generation is an express solicity to see Kennicky's austance of the solicity and the see that the solicity is used. an earnest solicitude to see Kentucky's quota an earnest continue to see Redmay's quotientified without a resort to a draft. If the proper measures are pursued—such as I have mentioned—if the people actively and liberally co-operate with the National Government in providing bounties for recraits, the draft will be unrecessary. As an officer of the Govern-ment, acting under the orders of the War De-partment, I assure you of my deep desire for your co-operation in filling the quota of Kentucky by enlistments. In this way, the en-listed men are liberally provided for, while the drafted men are not. Let it never be said that Kentucky, in this hour of trial, failed in any one duty to the nation. In the delicate and responsible duties assigned me by the Government, and in full view of the justice of the claims and demands of the Government, I appeal for your assistance in meeting these claims and demands in the best possible

The Board of Enrolment have just com pleted their arduous and responsible duties of taking proof in those cases presented for exemption under the four classes ordered to be considered by the Provost-Marshal General Through all these protracted and tedious ex-aminations, the patience and courtesy main tained by the applicants deserves that I should tender, in behalf of the Surgeon and Com-missioner, their thanks. The eminent services of Drs. Seaton, Givens, and Martin, in their of Drs. Seaton, Givens, and Martin, in their duties, preliminary to the final examination by the Board, cannot be spoken of in terms of too strong appreciation. The signal services of Capt. Barlow, Department Provost Marshal for Oldham; Uapt. Grey, for Henry, and Dr. Suell, for Owen county, command the hearty approbation and greatful sentiments of the Board, which are hereby tendered to them; and to one and all of the employes of this office, the Board requests me to present their thanks, for faithful, zealous, courteous, and judicious conduct, throughout these examples and judicious conduct, throughout these ex-

I am, very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
GEO. W. WOMACK, Prov. Mar. and President Board of Enrolment, Fifth District of Ky.

| For the Sunday Journal. | A VOICE FOR PEACE. Almighty Father! God of Heaven and earth! Whose smile is Life, whose frown is moral dearth; Who knowest alone, with thy omniscient ken, The destiny of nations and of men Father of Life and Love! Thee we inveke:

Like clouds of sacred incense, rise to Heaven. God of the free, the gallant, and the brave! The home and cradle of our patriot sage, Great Washington, the idol of his age, Where the bright day-star of his glory bu And where his consecrated dust is urned.

Let not this land-the fairest and the best-On earth's green sod—the honored and cares: The brighest boon by freemen e'er possessed-O let it not—to blood and carnage given— Reap the vindictive wrath of righteous Heaven!

"How are the mighty fallen!" What disgrace Has stained th' escutcheon of our royal race! How the bright prestige of our ancient fame-Casting the shadow of a mighty name— The purchased boon of many a bloody day-Is fading into nothingness away! Our own proud Eagle, who, with wings unfurled For threescore years and ten has awed the world; Before whose gloomy terrors, when assailed, The mightiest powers of the earth have quailed; Now from the pinnacle of power cast, With drooping pinions cowers in the blast; Stoops from his sun lit eyric in the clouds, And in his country's shame his giory shrouds. And our loved banner (O, how bright it beamed Pure as the driven snows of Heaven it seemed; Each glittering star that was emblazened there In days of old, the deep-mouthed cannon pealed; And like a wall of fire, 'gainst Freedom's foes, With sword and buckler, Freedom's martyrs r That flag's now torn and tattered and defaced; Trailed in the dust, dishonored, and disgraced! The glorious constellations, late so bright, shooting madly from their thr

Alas! that Passion should usurp the day, Ans: that rasson should usurp the day, Where Right and Resson should maintain their swa That the strong arm which mocked at foreign foes, Should palsied be by fratricidal foes! Alas for human glory, human pride Like the unstable winds or rolling tide!

Hosannah to-day, and crucify to-morrow. But not the wire the dark delusion cheats; a nation's mighty heart still loyal beats. The holy memories that linger still Round Saratoga's field and Bunker Hill. Still to the brave their deathless charm impar Still nerve the arm, and fire the patriot heart.

Round the Home altar—the domestic shrine Where bu: n the vestal fires of love divine -Whence the care-laden soul is wont to rise on Faith's untiring pinions to the skies The Christian there from earth's cold frown withdre And with Jehovah pleads his country's cause: Be ore the bar of Heaven his claims he brings, And asks the succor of "the King of kings. In the still eve when twilight's sombre pall With deepening shadows gathers Round the loved hearthstone where affections live, More pure, more holy than the world can give, From many a mother's heart the voice of pra For those she loves, disturbs the sleeping air; While the deep bass from manhood's heart of Swells in the chorus to Jehovah's throne,

Columbia! the gallant and the free! Shall human foliy culminate in thee! Shall the bright sun of thy unclouded fame G down in darkness an i eternal shame? Thy own strong arm prove impotent to save, And clouds of infamy hango'er thy grave Shall the philosophy of fools and knaves That Heaven-born feemen must be rule. In thy brief span of glory and of pride, To all future times be verified?

Shades of the mighty dead! spring from your dust, And teach your erring children to be just, And guard the liberties you left in trust. rescue from an ignominious grave he priceless heritage your valor gave— hat glorious Liberty which Heaven designed To Christianize, redeem, an 1 bless mankind.

From Vernon's shades methinks a voice I hear In deep, sepulchral tones it strikes the ear; With solemn emphasis, from age to age, Chants the dark tale on History's bloody page; Points to the monitory lessons there, And bids his erring countrymen—"Beware!"

Harp of my country! plaintive, sad, and slow,

Like funeral dirg s, et thy numbers flow—
The spirit-stirring pathos of thy lays
That echoed round the word by thy country's praise that echoed reunes as in the Utopian dream of other days. Now, like the muffled drum and measured to the solema sacrifice of the dead, That mark the solemm sacrifice of the di Of fading greatness tells, and glory fled. Father of Mercies! if indeed 'tis just That this proud fabric crumble into dust If human Liberty, like human Fame, Is but the hollow sounding of a name; And the bright heritage our Fathers gave,

Like them, alss! must sink in the cold grave; Then Heaven's decree let mortal man deplore, And bow in silence—he can do no more. Flag of my country! well thy stars may pale Thy stripes grow dim, and thy proud eagle quail Before the blood, and wrong, and burning shame, And deeds of darkness, done in Freedom's name; Brother 'gainst brother in the deadly feud, And kindred hands in kindred blood imb Rapire and murder, solemnized by law,

And scenes that Christian nations never saw.

Thy vengeance wreaked, and thy stern will relent? When the wild rage of man no bounds shall know, But wrap the world in sackcloth and in woe? When every field and plain is strown with biers,

And on our country stream the light of day;
Bid the unholy strife of Ecothers cease,
And North and South once more embrace in peace

Lot the bright chain that binds us heart and hand. Circling the vast confices of our native land, Like Heaven's own stars that gom the brow of night, Be ever permanent, and ever bright. Let the blest boon that Washington be When here like, his patriot sword he sheathed Like the bright halo of his spotless fame, Be linked forever with his deathless name. Let Heaven-lorn Peace, with snowy wings up Gild the horizon of a darkened world Let her white bancer to the winds be spread, And float from every billand mountain's head: Her silvery notes in every valley ring. And earth once more hor glad hosannah's ring

Eternal Spirit !- thou who didst pervade Primeval Chaos, ere our orb was made— Beneath whose wings Life, Beauty, Order, Light, Sprang from the mysite womb of ancient Night— O brood again o'er the tompostmous sea Whose wayes now gart the temple of the free Whese angry billows threaten to o'er rido The fairest monument of human pride; To sweep it from its base into the tomb, And leave the world in darkness and in gl

O Thou who didst to Israel point the way-By night a pillar of firs—of cloud by day— Whose awiul justice-led our fathers right In all the da'k hours of our country's night— Whose deep, eternal love devised the plan Of full redemption for apestate man; By whom—Thy Oracles declare Thy Word—The prayer of Ehristian faith is ever heard. As the wild waves thy mandate once Bid now the raging billows to be stayed.

If the full measure of a nation's crimes If the full measure of a nation's crimosa. Provokes thy justice, as in ancient times, Then let the burning vials of thy weath Be poured in fiery torrents on our gath. Let Famine stalk abroad from place to place, And lean, lank Hunger stare us in the face: Give to the pestilence his ceal of death; With foul Lisease obstruct the laboring breath; Let foreign fees with fire and sword assail, The active hall echo with one nigrous wall. Till earth shall echo with one piteous wail, That only shield and bulwask of the brave. Firm as th' eternal pillars of the skies, And bid defiance to the storms of time; Still the dark tide of human passions breast, hen its black billowaroll o'er all the rest. VOLNEY, KY., Sept. 4, 1861.

NEW YORK, Doc. 24. The steam transport Star of the South from The steam transport Star of the South from Held on Head, the 21st inst, arrived last evening. The report of the U. S. frigate Ironsides and Monitor being entangled in the obstructions in Charleston barbor is untrae.

The Monitor Lehigh, while on picket duty near Fort Johnson, got aground, when a rebel battery opened on her, doing her considerable damage. Two other iron-clads went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off.

The Lebich was so hally damaged by the The Lehigh was so badly damaged by the fire of the rebel battery that the Star of the South had to tow her to Hillon Head for repairs. No one on board was injured.

Gen. Gilmore is shelling Charleston daily om his 200-pounders. Fr. SMITH. ARK., Dec. 23. mills and bushwhacking generally.

THE TOBACCO DUTY .- The following comnunication to the New York Journal of Commerce deserves the careful consideration our national legislators before they attempt to alter the existing excise duties on tobacco:

It is to be hoped that Congress, before acting on the recommendation of Secretary Chase's report to tax leaf tobacco without allowing the return duty on exports, will sift the matter thoroughly and examine it in all its bearings. A law such as recommended would, in the opinion of I believe all people connected with the trade unless they would, in the opinion of a believe an people connected with the trade, unless they are biased by prospective profits on their present stocks from the proposed measure, be a sure mode of destroying the tobacco-growing interest of the United States as far as the supply

terest of the United States as far as the supply of foreign nations is concerned.

The bait thrown out to the manufacturing interest in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, it seems to me, quite fallacious. Our eigar manufacturers could never expect to cope with Europe, so as to export the manufactured article to European markets, on account of the disparity in the price of labor, and I think it is less than the reality, when I say that our home manufacturers have when I say that our home manufacturers have to pay six times as much for making 1,000 cigars as the European factories. As to the manufacturing of chewing tobacco, It is (as far as Europe is concerned) of the smallest importance. Chewing is almost unknown on the continent of Europe, and only a few boxes are during the year consigned to continental scaports to be sold there to American sailors. England and Canada may take more than the continent, but the whole is insignificant in comparison with the other interests jeopardized by this measure.

It is perfectly just and proper that the con-

It is perfectly just and proper that the con-sumption of tobacco in this country, which is estimated by some as high as one third of our crops, should be taxed, and that the best and safest mode should be adopted to secure a large revenue. Money must be had and to-bacco is a luxury, the consumers of which on hear the hundre as well as the partikars. can bear the burden as well as the partakers of other luxuries. But the question of taxing our exports should be looked at particularly.

If it was possible to compel foreign nations to use American tobacco notwithstanding its price would be so much advanced, the proposed measure might work well, and add greatly to the income of the treasury. But experience will show that should the cost of the article be increased by the intended tax, our exports of tobacco would dwindle down to a mere fraction of what they have been in the past. It is perhaps not generally known, that Europe grows as much tobacco as the United States of America, and that the French United States of America, and that the French stimulate the culture of tobacco in Algeria so that one year's crop of the late years was already estimated as equal to twelve thousand hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco. But to speak of Europe, tobacco is raised in Macedonia, Alsace, the Palatinate, Amersfort (Holland), Russia (European and Asiatic), Poland, and Hungary.

I am without the exact data to give the yearly amounts of the above crops, but their

I am without the exact data to give the yearly amounts of the above crops, but their importance may be estimated from the fact that Hungary alone raised in one year a cropequal to alarge Western leaf crop, viz: equal to one kundred thousand hids of Kentucky tobacco. The Austrian government, which was formerly a large consumer of American tobacco, has of late supplied its wants mostly from Hungary, and that country has lately sold tobacco to some extent to France and Italy, to be used as a substitute for Virginia tobacco. The culture of tobacco in most of the districts named above, is kept down by government control, which would at once be relaxed if an increase of said crops would be relaxed if an increase of said crops would be desirable, which it might be, of course, under an advance in the prices of American tobac-co. The weed is also grown to a smaller extent in Thuringen, Bavaria, and other Ger-man States, and it would need but a smcM im-

Considering, however, the world's supply of tobacco, we should not forget the growths of the West Indies and of South America. To show their importance I only adduce the sales of one port, viz: of Bremen, in 1862, they were of Colombia tobacco 69,965 bales; of Havana do. 18,710 bales; Porto Rico do. 72,050 bales; of Cuba do. 42,970 bales; of Brazil do. 39,310 bales; whereas the sales of North American in the same year were in Bremen of Maryland and Ohio tobacco 18,016 hbds; Western leaf 11,565; Virginia 866. Taking the average weights of the hhds. to be 1,100 bs., and that of the bales at 150 bs. (bales of Porto Rico and Brazil average near 200 bs., and it will appear that the sales of West Indian and South American tobacco were larger than those of Considering, however, the world's supply American tobacco were larger than those of North American. It is known that Bremen in the principal market for North American tobacco, whereas Hamburg imports about as much of the West Indian and South American kinds as Bremen, and no North American tobacco at all, which shows that the consumption of Germany is annalized to a granter of tion of Germany is supplied to a greater ex-tent from the West Indies and South America than from the United States. Other large crops of foreign tobacco ought not to be left unmentioned, vize those of Manilla and Java. unmentioned, vizz those of Manille and Java The sales of the latter in Amsterdam and Ros terdam alone were 60,000 bales in 1862. Regarding the influence which a tax on

Regarding the influence which a tax on North American leaf tobacco would have in such open markets of Europe, it eannot be questioned that the proposed increase in the price of the same would be equivalent to a prohibition. The advance of the last two years, brought on by natural causes, and amounting in gold to perhaps 50 per cent, curtailed this year's sales in Bremen already materially, and it was the opinion of merchants there, expressed to their correspondents here, that Kentucky tobacco would not regain its former proportions in the consumphere, that Kentucky tobacco would not re-gain its former proportions in the consump-tion unless it could be bought here at from 4 to 5c (gold) for lags. This is pefectly natu-ral. Porte Rico tobacco, which is perferred for smeking, could be had in Bremen at 7½ groats, whereas Kentucky and Maryland to bacco of the ordinary grades could not be sold at less than 9@18-groats without a loss.

at less than 9@19 groats without a loss.

Seedleaf tobacoo is almost exclusively exported to Bremen, and came into use there, when it could be imported for less than Domingo tobacco. This year's prices of seedleaf being by about 50-per cest higher from natural causes the sales of seedleaf in Bremen were quite small and left a loss on American quotations, so that a good deal of it was reshipped to New York.

quotations, so that a good deal of it was reshipped to New York.

But the supporters of this measure may say, "the governments of France, Italy, and Spain will be compelled to buy our tobacco in any event." They will however be much mistaken. Governments do not act differently from individuals; they will buy where they can get the article cheapest. If they are asked, say 30c, for North American, they will take European tobaccos, or Brazil or Porto Rico, costing them about 10c, per lb. A small difference in price is sometimes sufficient to make the governments change from one kind to another, as it is well known to the trade, that Maryland tobacco was shipped largely to Spain when Kentucky tobacco was comparatively higher in price. The difference of the e two kinds is certainly as marked as that between any other growths. European governments derive a good income from their monopolies, but not as enormous as people may suppose. You can for instance smoke a decent Havana cigar in Paris for 5 sous in Vienaa for 8 kreutzers, both equal to about 5 cents (gold) here, which yields the government about 100 per cent profit. This same profit they may get from their leaf tobaccos, and we will see how the pope sed tax would operate for them. The average price of Kentucky and Maryland tobacco taken for the Regies for a number of years was not 10c, but we will take this figure, add 20c. tax and you increase it by 200 per cent; the government would have to add ber of years was not 10c, but we will take this figure, add 20c. tax and you increase it by 200 per cent; the government would have to add for their profit, and the article would be at a fancy price and irritate the population of the countries against their governments. Instead of doing such things, the government will simply drop tobaccos grown in the United States and take other kirds in their place. They have besides a good stock on hand yet, bought at reasonable prices, and it is the rule of at least one of them to keep always a supply for two years so as to guard against a sud-

ply for two years so as to guard against a sud-The stock in the open European markets are The stock in the open European markets are also considerable at present, viz., about 60,000 hhds, which exceeds the stocks held there at the same period of 1858, 1859, and 1860, when the large crops of Virginia were yet accessible. This ought to show conclusively that the consumption of North American tobacco has already decreased in Europe, and does not need artificial measures to kill it entirely.

Take the whole sum and substance of the above, and the proposed tax on exports would bring little additional income and would destroy one of the most important export sricles ne of the most important export sricles

troy one of the most important export structes of the United States.

In regard to national economy it would be a step beckwards. Suppose France would tax her growth of wine because this and other governments levy a high duty on wine. The consequence would be that the French would be left to drink their vintage themselves, and their smallent enstowers would confine them. their prudent customers would confine them-selves to the use of other wines.

We have been already complaining of im-We have been already complaining of imports exceeding exports, and gold being taken to restore the balance of trade. The proposed measure would make the evil much worse. The tobacco growing interests in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinoia, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, railroads, and canals, the whole business community, the shipping interest, in fact everybody, except a few that have speculated in the article, would lose, and who would gain? The holders of tobacco on the other side, and particularly the growers of tobacco. side, and particularly the growers of tobacco in Europe, the West Indies, South America, and of the whole world, who would be glad to be without American competition, would rear

Col. Williams, commanding at Rossville, Ark., has secured for Government some 200 bales of rebel cotton, and has in the reach of the camp 100,000 bushels of corn, and gathering thousands daily. He can put up, if salt can be procured, 200,000 pounds of pork, all being done by the regiment with the assistance of one extra train, besides running two mills and bushwhacking generally.

The meeting of the State Central Committee of unconditional Union men, including at mass Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 22d and 23d of February, for nominating at State ticket and delegates to a National Convention.

the 20th, we have the following information: He says the Richmond papers of the 20th have despatches from Bristol, Tenn., stating that Gen. Longstreet, with his army, was ad-vancing, and no doubt a severe battle would e fought in the vicinity of Jonesboro, Tenn teinforcements from Col. Jackson and Gen Reinforcements from Gol. Jackson and Gen.
Samuel Jones were going to Longstreet.
A despatch from Meridian, Miss., reports
that Joe Johnston's army is in motion, and it

conjectured that he intends to reinforcen. Hardee. It was rumored in Richmond that Gen. Lee It was rumored in Richmond that will take the command in Northwestern Geergia as the only hope of retrieving the heavy disasters to the rebels in that quarter. His disasters to the rebels in that quarter. His army in Virginia has gone into winter quarters, except one division, under Gen. Early. Some uneasiness and excitement existed in the vicinity of Stanton, Va., in consequence of the near approach of Gen. Averill's command. Imboden and Rhodes were endeavoring to oppose Averill's further advance, and a fight in expressed in that ounter. ht is expected in that quarter.

In the rebel Congress the substitute bill has seen abrogated, and all persons who have put ubstitutes in the army are compelled to go themselves.
Henry Foote still continues his severe de-nunciations of the rebel Administration.
It is rumored that a commissioner will be sent to the Court of Madrid in behalf of the

rebel Government.

Washington, Dec. 22. The bill which has passed both houses of Congress to supply the deficiencies appropriates \$20,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of bounties and advanced pay, provided no bounties, excepting such as are not provided for by law, shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the first heaf January part; that the money

law, shall be paid to any persons emisted atter the 5th of January next; that the money paid by drafted persons shall be paid into the Treasury, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as in the case of other public moneys, and the money so paid shall be kept in the Treasury as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of the draft, and for procuring substitutes. It has been erroneously stated that all let-It has been erroneously stated that all let-ters to members of Congress must be prepaid. Transmission and receipts of mail matter con-tinues as heretofore under the franking priv-ilege, namely, free. All correspondence, how-ever, addressed to the Executive Department or any officer under it must now be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of a department, or an officer under its control; and, in such cases, under

cial designation.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac, says that no indications of a retro-trade movement towards Washington has been reported nor believed. The enemy, in heir present condition, are able to give us

the words official business on the envelope the officer must sign his name, with the offi-

much annoyance.

The probable number of re-enlistments into the veteran corps from the Army of the Potomac is estimated at 10,000.

A special to the Tribune says that a parameter of the Potomac is the telegraphic from Fortress. A special to the Tribune says that a paragraph, ostensibly telegraphed from Fortress Monroe, purporting to give extracts from Pichmond papers of the 19th with regard to disabling the Ironsides and two of the Monitors, never came over the wires from Fortress Monroe, nor has any Richmond papers of the 19th been received there. So General Butler telegraphed to night, adding that he believed the whole story to be a canard. The Cincinnati and Philadelphia telegrams about Longstreet are also pronounced here to be untrue.

The sentiment of the Senate respecting the \$300 exemption is wholly changed. They will strike out the exemption clause, and not insert any amount in it. The feeling is general that the army must be filled up and the war vigorously prosecuted to an end.

war vigorously prosecuted to an end.

Senator Wilson will soon introduce a bill providing for the enlistment of soldiers in the Persons so enlisting to enter any regiment ow in the field from the loyal States they select. The desire is to get them into eteran regiments and at some time to enlarge the field, from which the loyal States can draw

NEW YORK, Dec. 22. The Government has decided that the suf-fering of American vessels leaving this port fering of American vessels leaving this port requires that no person shall be allowed to leave this port as a passenger or otherwise on any American vessel without first receiving a passengt from the Marshal of this District. It is understood that a guiboat has already been stationed af Sandy Hook by Admiral Paulding to intercept every vessel leaving the port by that outlet, and another vessel at Trangg's Neck-local examine vessels leaving by the Sound, with instructions to detain such persons as are without passports. Any one can obtain the passport who can have his property vouched for. The adoption of this stringent measure will probably prevent a repetition of the Chesapeake affair. will probably apeake affair

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held to service or labor by the laws of Dela-ware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, have been enrolled according to the provisions of the act for callimg out the national forces, and for other purposes, ap-proved March 3d, 1863, and, if not, why such

enrolment has not been made.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution inquiring for the names of the Major and Brigadier-Generals with and without commands larger than a brigade, the extent of their several staffs, with the rank and pay of each member, and the amount of rations of each, &c., was taken up

and adopted.

HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as a select committee on the national bankrupt bill: Messrs. Spaulding and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Cravens, of Indiana, Hoover, of Massachusetts, Frank, of New York, Morrison, of Illinois, Thomas, of Maryland, Jenks, of Rhode Island, and Chandier, of New York.

Mr. Fenton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due for services of wounded and deceased soldiers. Referred.

Schenck, from the Committee on Miliarr. Schencz, from the Committee on min-tary Affairs, reported a bill to create a bureau of military justice. Also a bill to repeal part of the enrolment act, the sole effect of the bill being to unite the two classes into one, to take effect on and after its passage. Fernando Wood said the enrolment act was full of defects, and wanted such modifications as would fill up our failing armies. He board

full of defects, and wanted such modifications as would fill up our failing armies. He hoped that the pending bill would not be acted upon at this time, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the

Mr. Schenck, in reply, said the Committee on Military Affairs would not report a repeal-ing bill. They, however, were assiduously engaged in considering amendments to make the act more effective, and offered a preamble setting forth the conscription law as oppressive, unjust, and unconstitutional, because it takes from the States the command of their militia, and a resolution instructing the Com-mittee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act and substitute some constitutional and just bill for the immediate

lling up of our armies. The House, in pursuance of the joint resolution, adjourned until the 5th of January. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

General McClellan's report was transmitted to the House to-day. It consists of 765 fools-cap pages, and is divided into four parts. He as follows: I shall not nor can l concludes as follows: I suam not nor can I forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the Capital, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much anxiety and pain and suffering, had so much sixiety and path and subering, non-bot lost their confidence in me as their com-mander. They sprang to my call with all their vigor, discipline, and courage. I led them into Maryland fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, had failed back defeated before Washington, vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and dispirited, across the Potomac into Vicalinia

Virginia.

The army had need of rest after this series

The army had need of rest after this series

The army had need of rest after this series of battles and marches, with scarcely an in-terval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving for the Penthe victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam, and it was not at all sn again at Antietam, and it was not at all sur-prising that they were in a large degree des-titute of the absolute necessities to effective duty. Their shoes were worn out, blankets lost, and clothing in rags—in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and for equipment was necessary. When the slowly-forwarded supplies came to us, I had the army across the river removed, refreshed, and in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating farce to a resition and followed the retreating force to a position where I was confident of a decisive victory. While in the midst of the movement, and while my advanced guard was actually in while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from command. I am devoutly thankful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with victory, which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had ever undergone. I have not accomplished my purpose if, by this report, the Army of the Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the history of the world. Its deeds will enable the nation to which it belongs to be always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast, and true. I ttle, always firm, steadfast, and true. I never called on it in vain, nor will the ever have cause to attribute its want of suc-cess, under myself or any other commander, to any failure on the part of that noble body American soldiers. No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the commanding General to the private, any lack of devotion to the service of the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and the Union they have shown their fidelity in much severe suffering, danger, and through the very shadow of death.

Their comrades who have died on all the las where they have fought, have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reversity for the Tennessee army. He is expected here carly next week.

Gen. Hindman has arrived and taken command of his old division.

Charleston, Dec. 20.—The enemy opened fire on the city between 1 and 2 o'clock, and threw fifteen shells. This evening twenty ites Government, and to the cause of the

ence than the survivors have to the justice of a nation's gratitude.

The report covers the period from the 26th of July, 1861, to November 7th, 1862.

The following report has been received from General A varily.

General Averill:

To Major-General Halleck:

I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennesse Railroad at Salem on the 16th, and have arrived safely at this place with my command. At Salem, three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes of clothing, 20 bales of cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes, sad-cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes, sad-soles. Washington, Dec. 23.
Information received here from London b the European steamer states that all the reb-cams in England have been offered to the English at a certain price, and that Lord Clar otton, a large amount of harness, shoes, sad-

cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes, saddles, equipments, oil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons. The telegraph wires were cut, the water-station, turn-table, and three cars burned, the track torn up, and the rails heated and destroyed.

A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing material was also destroyed. My march was retarded occasionally by a tempest in the mountains, the icy roads, &c. I was obliged to swim my command drawing the

obliged to swim my command, drawing the artillery with ropes across Cragg's Creek, seven times in twenty-four hours.

On my return, I found six separate commands, under—, extending from Staunton to Newport, upon all available roads, to prevent my return. I captured a despatch from Gen. Jones to Gen. Early, giving me his po-sition and that of Jackson at Clifton Forge. I marched from the front of Jones to that of

At night his outposts were pressed in at a At night his outposts were pressed in at a gallop by the 8th Virginia mounted infantry, and two bridges over Jackson river served as a crossing. Although faggots had been piled ready to ignite, my column, about four miles long, hastened across, regardless of the ene-my, until all but my amoulances and a few wagons and one regiment had passed, when a effort was made to take the first bridge,

strong effort was made to take the first bridge, in which they did not succeed. The ambulances, which contained seme sick men, were lost, and, owing to the darkness and difficulties, the last regiment was detained on the opposite side until morning.

The enemy seemed determined to maintain his position up the cliffs, which overlooked the bridge. I caused the bridge, which was long and high, to be destroyed. The enemy immediately changed position to the flank and rear of the detachment, which was cut off. I sent orders to a detachment to destroy the wagons, and come to me across the river.

They swam the river with the loss of four men drowned, and joined in the morning the

They swam the river with the loss of four men drowned, and joined in the morning the forces of the enemy, which were concentrating upon the Alleghenies by every available road. I crossed over the laps of the Alleghenies with my command, with the exception of four caissons, which were destroyed. My loss is 6 men drowned, 1 officer and 4 men wounded, and 24 officers and 90 men missing.

We captured about two hundred prisoners, but retained but four officers and eighty men on account of their inability to walk. We also captured about one hundred and fifty The officers and men have suffered cold, hunger, and fatigue with remarkable fortitude. My command has marched, climbed, slid, and swam three hundred and fifty-three miles since the 5th inst.
(Signed) W. W. AVERILL,

Rrigadier-General, Washington, Dec. 22.

Senator Wilson expresses the confident belief that the present Congress will not repeal the \$300 clause of the enrolment act.

The draft, it is said to-day, will take place on the 5th of January. FURTHER BY THE STEAMER JURA.

The following is additional news by the ura. Particulars of the fight: The choice of ground was won by Heenan. Exactly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. the men were discovered at the

Round 1st—Heenan closed in, grasping King by the neck, and giving him an old-fashioned hug, until the referee entered and cautioned him not to repeat the operation. Round 2d—King forced the fighting as soon

Round 2d—King forced the fighting as soon as he came to the scratch. Heenan closed in again, and, after hugging King far some time, threw him. In this round King drew the first blood, which was allowed.

Round 3d—After hard exchanges Heenan again hugged King and threw him on the repee with awful violence. All was now going dead against King. The only thing he had in his favor was first blood.

Round 4th—King came up with a visible mouse under his left eye. Heenan again attempted the hugging game, which elicited tempted the hugging game, which elicited loud remarks of disapprobation. With this exception nothing particular occurred during

Round 5th-Both men came up smiling; King got in a tremendous blow on Heenan's ear and another on his temple; Heenan, in despair, hugged King, and threw him vio-

lently.

Round 6th—Both men pegged away at each other, The round finished by Heenan giving Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution,

King another hug.

Round 7th—More hammering, and Heenan and cross-buttocked king Resolved, That the Secretary of War be diagain hugged and cross-buttocked king dreadfully. During this round, King gave Heenan a rattler on the nose, drawing a stream

Round 8th-Rapid countering sides. Heenan again hugged King at the close, but got thrown at the close. Round 9th—King struck Heenan a tremenus blow on the head; Heenan closed in upon him and threw him.

Round 10th—King landed out severely with

ooth fists, closed in, and was thrown by Round 11th-In this round Heenan began the close, he rushed and threw King heavily.
Round 12th—The same result.

Round 13th and 14th—Ditto.

Round 15th—Some swinging blows were given on each side, when Heenan knocked King down, clean into the corner. This was the first genuine knock-down of the fight. Round 16th—Heenan came to the scratch with a dreadful eye. A severe struggle took place during this round, neither side gaining

any particular advantage.
Round 17th—The excitement was now so great that the ring regulations were disregarded. King's blows swelled Heenan's eyes nd temples to a fearful extent, but he bore i manfully. From this to the 24th and last round King went ahead at a perfect gallop. When time was called for the 25th round, e sponge was thrown up by the seconds o

the sponge was thrown up by the seconds of Heenan. Heenan was dreadfully punished, and should never have been permitted to pass the 21st round. King presented no visible marks of punishment except a mouse on the eye. Bell's Life concludes its description of the fight in the following words: "A braver contest was never fought."

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER ASIA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23. Her dates are two days later. Heenan's Her dates are two days later. Heenan's contusions were found to be very severe, but he had no bones broken, and no internal injuries. The bets on the result exceeded any ever made on any like occasion. The Times gives an editorial on the affair, and says Heenan was game throughout. He tried to crush his antagonist by dashing him to the ground. King's tactics consisted in striking a series of sledge-hammer blows on the phiz until Heenan tell from exhaustion. The afair was over in 24 rounds, lasting 35 minutes. air was over in 24 rounds, lasting 35 minutes her side, but it was nevertheless a fair ad-up fight. Tom Sayers was one of

It is reported that the French Government preparing a squadron for the Pacific, with iew to stopping supplies and arms from lifornia for Juarez at Holstein. The troops had left Pasque for Therenstaldt, where the roops are to assemble preparatory to their eparture for Holstein. They will enter folstein on the 15th of December, and if re-isted the Austria and Prussian reserves, 52,000 strong, will quickly move to the front. The Dresden and Wittemberg Chambers adopted resolutions urging the immediate oc-cupation of Holstein and against the Danish

Poland.—Several important victories by the oles over the Russian troops are confirmed.

London.—The rate of discount continued at

8 per cent.

India.—More hard fighting on the front The hill tribes had rises against the British rule and attacked the British troops under Gen. Chamberlain, but were repulsed, and had not resumed the attack. Two English officers were killed and five wounded, including Gen. Chamberlain and Col. Hope. One hundred and twenty-eight of the British and native troops were killed and wounded. Gen. Chamber-lain was in a strong position, with 5,000 men,

and confident of success.

By Telegraph—London, Dec. 13.—The rebels steamer Pampero was formally seized by the custom authorities at Glasgow on the 10th by order of the Lord Advocate of Scotland. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23. Richmond papers have the following:

Lynchburg, Dec. 17.—The enemy, 2,500 strong, with several pieces of artillery, under Gen. Averill, left Salem last evening the way hey ceme. Charleston, Dec 16.—All quiet. Gen. Beau-

regard inspected Sumpter last night.

Charleston, Dec. 17.—Four shells were fired on the city last night. Our batteries opened heavily and silenced the enemy.

Charleston, Dec. 18.—Ten shells were fired at the city this morning. Our batteries are kept steady on the enemy, who are engaged in obstructing approaches to their battaries on Morris Island. There was some firing on Stono to-day.

Stono to-day.

Twenty-nine vessels, including the Ironsides and four Monitors, are inside the bur,
and the usual number in Stono.

Balton, Ga., Dec. 18.—Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has been appointed to the command of the Tennessee army. He is expected here

more were fired. No damage done and no one

Churleston, Dec. 21 .- The enemy continu to work on Gregg and Wagner, extending the flank of the former, and solding the latter. No important movement of the fleet has been made. A column of light has been displayed two nights, reflecting in the city.

ence Page, on the part of the English Ada alty, had written to the builders stating tha no decided answer could be given for the present, but the project was before their Lordships for consideration.
Instructions have been sent from Secretary Welles to commanding officers of the different navy-yards to have fleet vessels ready to take their positions at New York, Boston, Philaelphia, and Baltimore, and other importan

ports, for the purpose of carrying out the new regulations relative to passports of vessels and It is rumored to day at the War Departs that Gen. Thomas Francis Meager has been ordered to proceed to the quarters of the Corcoran Legion and take command of it. On the other hand, it is stated that most probably what remains of the Corcoran Legion will be

Ghas. H. Cornwall, the head of the redemp-ion bureau in the Treasury Department, was grested to-day for embezzling government dded to the Irish Brigade.

unds.

The President has sent to the Senate the sames of a lot of Major-Generals made during he recess, and with them that of Gen. Schoeld, but he is understood to earnestly commend the latter to Senators for the Middle Department instead of General Schenck. There is a growing feeling in the Senate that no more Major-Generals or Brigadier-Gen-erals should be appointed who are not actu-ally for the need of the army and the interest

f the country.

The Navy Department is going to build four
the Navy Department is going to build four casemate steamships, to have four 40-inch guns, to be of wrought iron, 450 feet long, 58 feet beam, 2,000 feet grate surface, 4 cylinders 90 inches stroke, 4 feet 2 inches propellers, and a draft of 19 feet. The expected speed will be about 16 knots. They will cost \$500,-000 each.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24. New York, Dec. 24.

The Post says: It is understood that five or six arrests have been made on board the steamer George Cromwell, bound from this port to New Orleans. Almong the persons arrested was an individual of some promihence in the community. There have also been seizures of large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c. The details cannot now be made public, but a few days will develop some facts in relation to the recent order for searching vessels leaving this port.

It is reported that Longstreet has joined Lee, and that the latter has crossed the Rapid Ann, Meade falling back. There has been several skirmishes with Sunart's cavalry.

Washington, Dec. 24.
As the terms of the President's emancipa As the terms of the resident's emancipa-tion and amnesty proclamations do not, in words, include the Indian Territory, efforts are being made by the Indian Bareau to ad-just the difficulties growing out of the fact that certain Indians have made common cause with the rebel Government, and to base the with the rebel Government, and to base the settlement of the principles asserted in these proclamations. Already the Creeks have negotiated by treaty with the U. S. Government, providing for the abolition of slavery among them as a condition of their being reinstated in the enjoyment of the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty, and similar treaties are contemplated with the Chestews and Chest ctaws and Cherokees.

The Cherokees, through there own council, have provided for freeing their slaves, as a stipulation to that end is required in the new The Adjutant-General has telegraphed to all the army commanders that no bounties ex-cept such as are now provided by law will be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th of January next. The only bounty provided January next. The buly bounty province is the \$100, authorized by section 50 of the act of July, 1861. The commanding officers are accordingly required to secure all the enlistments of all the veteran volunteers possible before the 5th of January, and give immediate

[Special.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 25. We have reports of a considerable fight on Rappahannock to-day, but no partic

have been received. The movement once contemplated of occu pying the heights at Centreville for the win ter has been abandoned by General Mead pying the heights at Centreville for the win-ter has been abandoned by General Meade and an advance to a position forward of that he has been holding has beed determined on. To accomplish this one corps was pushed toward the Rappahannock to-day, which movement has undoubtedly brought on a col-lision with the enemy's advance guard. Some members of Congress remain here

over the holidays, working in the committee The Committee of Ways and Means are at

heavy tax, while others resist. THE QUOTA OF KENTUCKY .- On the 22d inst the Legislature passed resolutions, by which the Governor was requested to send an agent to see the President, and endeavor to procure a postponement of the draft until the discrepancies between the Adjutant Generals' offices in Frankfort and Washington can be adjusted. The Adjutant General of Kentucky hopes to be able to reduce the quota of the State from 12,000 to 3,000, by obtaining credit for Kentucky for all services she has rendered in military matters. Kentucky holds that one thousand men, for four months, should be credited for at least one third of a thousand for twelve months, and in like manner for all other fractional parts of a year. If she obtains this, the State will have but few men to raise at this time, and some counties probably none. The Adjutant General is required to procure, and file in his office, descriptive lists of every soldier that the State has sent to the

service. In a report of the proceedings of the Agricultural or Farmers' Meeting at Springfield, Mass., is this astounding statement: "A man who grew one hundred and thirteen bushels of Dutton corn per acre, had ears from twelve to fifteen inches in length." The Boston Post has no hesitancy in declaring such a man an ass, however successful he may have been in his agricultural pursuits, and that his place would seem to be in the Cattle Show rather than in a "Farmers' Meeting."

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Dis ORDERS use "Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficiency by a test of many d29 d&w1

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Dec. 21, 1863

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Wurts vs. Beckweth's administrators, Lewis; af rmed. Taylor vs. Farley, Madison, affirmed. Burrick vs. Douglass & Huff, Nicholas; reversed.

ORDERS,

ORDERS,

Holeman et al. vs. Laucles et al.. Christian; set for hearing on the 4th of January next.

Scott's executors vs. Scroggin & McCampbell, Jessamine: appearance of appellees entered.

Salee et al. vs. Stewart's administrators et al., Grant; set for hearing on the 7th of January next.

Gray et al. vs. Morton et al., Greenup, affidavit filed and spoed duces tecum awarded. nd spoc duces tecum awarded. Stinson's executors vs. Grubb's administrators; irayson; continued. Wileon vs. Duncan, Mublenburg; death of appellee son s. Juncan, muteriourg; death of appelled teted and cause continued. therford vs. Myers, Muhlenburg; continued. elace vs. Crockett's adm'r. Muhlenburg; theloe vs. same, Muhlenburg; kett's adm'r vs. Winters & Mil'igan, Muhlen'g; ley et al. vs. Upton et al., Butler; bins vs. Oldham, Pendleton; tt vs. Woodson, Pendleton; were submitted on

Leeman vs. Hinton, McCracken: argument con-luded by John M. Harlan for appellant. CAUSES DECIDED.

Worley et al. vs. Upton, et a'. Butler; affirmed.
Elliott vs. Wood-oo, Fendleton; reversed.
McCormack vs. Jameson, Mortgomery; reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Hannah, Greenup; appeal disissed for want of jurisdiction.

(8. obsertion vs. C'oud and Farrow, Fayette; arguel by k for appeilees, and argument concluded by Judge etton fir appellant. erry vs. Compton's heirs, Simpeon; arguel by early vs. Compton's heirs, Simpeon; arguel by ea Harlan, Jr., for appellee, and cause submitted.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23, 1863. CAUSES DECIDED.

Tolle's adm'r vs. Davis, Lewis; reversed.

Bryan et al vs. Earlin'on, Greenup: reven
Dera & Barker vs. Helm, Campbell; rever Commonwealth vs. Turner, rule awarded vs. P. allard, returnable to the 18th Jan next, to exec r c sts. r et al vs. Hood, Allen; copy of judgment and

bond filed and appeal dismis ed.
well's administrator vs. Kimberlin, Washingfiled and speed deces feems awarded.
e vs. Russel, Hopkins; continued.
b vs. Tomberlin et al., Todd: continued.
b vs. Tomberlin et al., Todd: continued.
liams et al. vs. Chesnutt, Todd; continued.
bands et al. vs. Bullock's adm'r, Caldwell;
in's heirs vs. Bruce, Lincoln;
I's executor vs. Nuckols, Calloway;
husson vs. Bearden, Caldwell—were submitted
efs.

noit vs. Musselman, Grant; argued by Lindsay thort vs. Musseiman, Grant; argued by Lindsay pepliant, and cause submitted.

lince et al. vs. Wisson, Woodford; argued by d.ck for appellants and cause submitted.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24, 1853.

ODDERS.

S vs. Wolf & Bro., Graves; continued.

vs. Minter, Graves; continued.

vibens vs. Winston, Fulton; continued.

idsor vs. Howell, Fulton.

n vs. Clarke, Fulton.

noweth vs. Rhodes & Powell, Fulton;

wton vs. Prather, Fulton; were submitted on

ht et al. by guardian vs. Bright et all., Mercer de; revived by consent in name of e resubnitted.

We give below the resolutions adoptd by the Conservative Union National Com-

eral reports of the Philadelphia journals:

the Southern people, it relieved from the op-pression of their leaders, would rush to the standard of the Union. While heartily in favor of a prosecution of the war for the sup-pression of the rebellion, he would do all in

his power to defeat an administration which

just instrumentality to uphold the govern

ment against secessionists and abolitionists alike. When the rebels raised their hands against the Union, he was against the rebels, because their design was to overthrow the fun-

damental principles of American government. But he felt he had a duty to perform in an-

other direction, and that was to make opposition to the men in power at Washington who would destroy our civil liberties. The

mbiect of arbitrary arrests was spoken of at

some length; but this, though sufficiently mo-mentous in itself, was a matter of compara-tively small importance perhaps—the great complaint was against the infringement of

our constitutional liberties. He would wish

to enter his protest against the usurpations of the military power, and its controlling of

elections in the various States where it could

At the close of the weighty and admirable

of Kentucky, offered the following resolutions:

do now, for ourselves and those we represent,

publicly present to the people of the United States for their support in the coming election, General George B. McClellan as the Union

candidate for the Presidency; and we call

upon every true patriot and lover of his country to rally around him as the standard bearer

of the people; and we also present the name of

tional Committee. German clubs to report to

comparatively little of war. Kentucky soil had been drenched with the blood of pa

Let the real friends of the Union nerve them-

selves to the contest, and never despair of sur

tremely meagre:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the recom-

government, [Applause.]

of the government. He was for

We publish in another column a cor nittee at its recent meeting in Philadelphia: Resolved, That this committee recommends to the people of the United States General George B. McCleilan as a candidate or the Presidency, and Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. ect copy of the resolutions adopted by the Conservative Union National Committee at ts recent session in Philadelphia, together with as full an account of a popular meeting ne Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That as a basis of union this subsequently held in Independence Hall as we committee recommends the Kentucky Plat-form, embodying the two-fold idea of sup-port of the government in its contest with the rebellion, and of opposition to all efforts to substitute the dogmas of radicalism for the are able to compile from the several reports o he Philadelphia newspapers. We defer until -morrow what we have to say respecting he action of the committee.

s the Army and Navy Journal has taken up with vigor the defects of our military system of education, and advocates a change in the node of cadet appointments to West Point. Hitherto it is universally known that avor, rather than merit, has held the key to our military academy, and qualifications have never been the subject of inquiry. A Representative in Congress named an indiridual, and the President appointed him without demur, whenever a vacancy for the Congressional District occurred. As a necessary result, not more than two-fifths of the appointees can keep up with the course of tudies to the time of graduation. As a remedy for this, the Journal referred to proposes the simple and efficacious plan of selection by conspetitive examination of future cadets. This mode has been adopted in Europe, and even in England, where army appointments have so long been regarded as the exclusive property of the aristocracy for the benefit of younger sons. As long as systematic training is required we should study the best modes of directing it. A great general requires not only the divine affiatus but the human cultivation of the mental powers. It is evident that a young man, appointed to West Point because his father is the keeper of a prominent ward liquor saloon, is not the right material from which to manufacture Napoleons or Wellingtons. Our olden generals learned in the school of experience, which, in all our wars previous to the rebellion, was the most useful school for the requirements of our country; but now it has become necessary to know war as an art, and to study engineering, gunnery, &c., as sciences. If we elevate the standard of requirements for admission to West Point, we elevate in a corresponding degree the universal military knowledge of our people, by diffusing through our militia system the accurate knowledge and scientific attainments of those who, after graduating, have retired to public life, but are always prepared, in cases of emergency, to re-enter the army and lend vigor to its organization. A slight but interesting glance at the mili-

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863,

We are glad to see that so able a paper

tary establishments of European States, given by the Army and Navy Journal, shows the constitution. (Loud applause.) The was no peace Democrat, and he dee importance which these countries attach to this subject and the care which they bestow upon their organization. The Polytechnic School of France, organized on a military basis, is chiefly a school for the sciences, both industrial and military, and it supplies the army with persons thoroughly trained for the efficient exercise of its various arms and branches. From it are recruited, by annual additions, the corps of civil and military engineers, artillery and naval architects, while some are taught the duties of the staff. Each corps has its special school for the application of the sciences acquired at the Polytechnic, to the specialities belonging to that corps. Besides this, the military school of St. Cyr, with five hundred to a thousand pupils, supplies every branch of the science with thoroughly trained subjects, and every one must learn to obey and to understand his specific duties before he is allowed to command. The Austrian system seems even more perfect in its details than the French. In the service of the latter, onethird of the vacancies among the commissioned officers are filled from the rank and file; but those so promoted, with few exceptions, go into the line corps, while the staff and scientific corps are recruited exclusively from the Polytechnic and the St. Cyr. There are two regimental schools where the soldier is prepared for the duties of a subaltern, but these have no connection with the higher schools, except that meritorious privates or non-cor missioned officers can enter the Polytechnic from them, but at a more advanced age than others. The Hungarian war showed Austria the defects of its military system, and her efforts since then have been constantly directed to their remedy. A series of connected military schools has been adopted for pupils eight years old and upwards, and intellects of everycapacity are provided for, the highest being placed in the schools for the staff and scientific corps, and the lowest in the line as non-commissioned officers or privates. In the first of these schools, termed the Lower Houses of Education, boys remain four years, and in the second, the Upper Houses, are boys from the ages of twelve to fifteen. The higher schools are supplied partly from the Lower and partly from the Cadet Institutions, which are Training Schools for officers. The best pupils are advanced according to their acquirements. Next in order come the Company Schools, eight in number, and termed Infantry, Cavalry, Frontier, Artillery, Engineer, Pioneer, Flotilla, and Marine Schools, and all which are applicable to military arms are supplied from the Upper Houses. If the pupils of the Cadet Institutions at the end of their terms are found incapable, they are sent into the Company Schools. There are also Training Schools for officers, consisting of the Cadet Institutions, the Weiner-Neustadt Academy. for Cavalry and Infantry, the Artillery Academy, the Engineers' Academy, and the Naval Academy. The pupils of the Cadet Institutions, if found capable at the end of four years, are sent to the three first named Acade-

s special schools for officers from the Academies; these are the Military Teachers' Institutions to provide teachers for the Company Schools, the Special Schools of Artillery and Engineering, and the War or Staff School. It will thus be seen that in both the French and Austrian systems a striking feature is noticeble from the beginning to the end, and that is competitive examinations, or as high a stan. dard of requirement as the age of the pupil will warrant. In this way every man gets his desert, and no man gains a position until he shows capacity and acquirements equal to its demand. As our country has found a sudden necessity for arraying itself as a great military power, and it seems unavoidable that a large standing army should be employed for some years at least, it becomes our duty to mitigate the dangers of such a necessity by providing competent persons to officer the army. We can avert the worst features of a large standing army by demanding the very highest standard of acquirements as a qualification for military preferment, and unless we obtain this he army will become a dangerous and uncontrollable mob, mischievous in peace and inreliable when its services are most needed. The importance of this subject cannot be overlooked. It is difficult to say how we are to attain the needed reforms, as it will be a honeess task, we fear, to induce the popular branch of Congress to give up its power of nominations to West Point without a struggle. But still there are many members of the House who have served in the army aud know its requirements, and that the incompetency of oficers, who were as brave as men could be, have led to repeated disasters. To this class of lecislators we look with all confidence for some preliminary action on a subject which must

mies. Another part of the Austrian system

which Colonel Max Langenschwartz, of the city of New York, was introduced to the He said that he was a refugee from Europe-He said that he was a refugee from Europe-an despotism, and came to this country as a friend of universal freedom. He was, on landing on our shores, a firm and open aboli-tionist. He hated slavery, and did hate it yet, but he was not in favor of abolishing the consti-ution as the means of abolishing slavery. He was exceedingly severe on the abolitionists. He said he had been horribly and infamously decrived by the abolitionists themselves. He said he had been horribly and infamously deceived by the abolitionists themselves. [Laughter]. He found them mere self-seekers, willing to sacrifice the principles of liberty, together with the Union, if they can thereby secure their own ambitious ends. The first acquaintance he made in this country was Gerritt Smith—he found him at that time not only working for the freedom of the negro but for the Gubernatorial chair at Albany—he also formed the acquaintance of Wm. H. Seward, and, as the upshot of the matter, was have an incalculable influence on the future of our army, and preserve it as a means of national defence, instead of allowing it to be converted into an agent of ambition or despotism to subvert the liberties of the people. We are informed by Col. Meriwether,

national, and patriotic men. The speaker in strong terms endorsed George B. McClellan as the man for the emergency. He reviewed the course of that General while in command of the army, and of while in command of the army, and of the progress made by the army afterward. He said he was at the head of a German League, which could cast a quarter of a mil-lion of votes, and they would all be given for McClellan. [Applause] Having admired George B. McClellan as a general, he deter-mined to make his acquaintance. Any one who spends a short time with him will find him to be a man with a soul. [Applause.] He will be found to be actuated only by a love of the Union and reverence for the Conre of the Union and reverence for the Con rinciples of the constitution.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee is authorized to convene the members thereof at the same time and place with other stitution. What McClellan wished for, was for the crushing out of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, when we can all

conservative national committees, with the view of taking such further steps, toward carrying this action into final effect, as may be deemed fit and advisable.

Resolved, That it is the paramount and sinbe the same as we were before, and shake hands with our Southern brethren, and forget all past differences. [Applause.] General A. Banning Norton, of Texas, next addressed the meeting, eloquently supporting gle object of this committee to obtain a per-fect unity and concert of action of every con-servative element of the people of the United States, and to bring back the government to

its action: He considered that he had been well repaid

for his long travel to Philadelphia. We come here to-night as Union men for the purpose of the great principles of compromise and liberty upon which Washington and his associates devising some means by which the country can be saved. They were not here as poli-ticians; but had discarded all party feelings, and were here together for the public good. He was a Whig, and, in times past, had clung to the fortunes of Henry Clay, and would do so to day if he had the charge and record apon which washing to based the constitution.

Resolved, That when this meeting adcurps it will adjourn to meet at Independence Hall this evening at 71/2 o'clock, that, then and there, in that Hall sacred to the cause of Liberty and Union, we will announce our action, and call upon the freemen of the country to rise in their strength for its redemption from the hands of those who have assailed its so to day if he had the chance, and proper it is now that we who in times past stood by him should now stand together for the country's good. The great measures for the country's good. The great measures of that party are no longer in existence. The preservation of the American Union is now the only thought for the American people. Were he asked if he were in favor of a dissolution of the Union, he would say, with Clay, "Never, never, never." With old Jackson, he would say the Union must be saved. To-day the bones of our country men whiten the soil of every Southern State, and the rivers flow with blood. We seek the rescue of the country from the men who have brought all this calamity upon us. [Applause.] In accordance with the closing resolution, a popular meeting was held in Independence Hall the ensuing evening, the venerable Amos Kendall presiding, with R. F. Stevens, of New Yord, as Secretary.
Mr. Kendall, on taking the Chair, made a few excellent and impressive remarks, of which, as of the remarks of most of the other brought all this calamity upon us. [Applause.] We have departed from the true principles and the error can be corrected only by returning to them. [Applause.] He held himself ready speakers on the occasion, we are enabled to compile a tolerable abridgement from the sevo unite with all men to preserve the govern-He said he had lived many years, and had ment from the hands of those who have sought seen a great deal of the political parties of the country. In 1829 a public dinner, at Wash-ington, was given by Southern men in honor of the birthday of Jefferson. Its real object to destroy it. So far as he was concerned or knew, there was no desire to bring forward any new party—but to afford an opportunity to all conservatives to come together and of the birthday of Jefferson. Its real object was to promote the nomination of Calhoun for the Presidency. General Jackson was an invited guest, and he attended the dinner. In anticipation of the event, he provided himself with a written toast, and, when he was called upon, he gave: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." The doctrines of Calhoun would not harmonize with the sentiments of "Old Hickory." The South Carolinian advocated the doctrine that a State, in its sovereign capacity, could annul the action of the genreason and make common cause against the enemies of our liberty and our constitution. The Conservative Union Committee, whose action has been endorsed by this meeting, have but one idea, and that is to save the Union. The speaker was a refugee from his own State. He was here in consequence of own State. He was here in consequence or radicalism and the departure from constitu-tional doctrines by the secessionists. He had an interest then, he said, in bringing back the country to its former presperity. Let all concated the doctrine that a State, in its sovereign capacity, could annul the action of the general government in any specified case.

But the Union contemplated by Jackson in his toast was the Constitutional Union. It was the Union that Washington framed, and it contained vast powers reserved to the States, which were never yielded to the central government. He alluded to the present rebellion and of the efforts being made to crush it out. He for one would do all in his power to put down an administration which he belived was country to its former presperity. Let all conservative men unite now and preserve the government. Let all parties in opposition to radicalism make common cause against the enemies of the government wherever found. The overthrow of the Lincoln administration to the covernment that receives the receiver for the covernment. The overthrow of the Lincoln administration was necessary for the preservation of the government. The speaker alluded in glowing terms to the military career of General Mc-Clellan, whom he contended would have brought the war to an honorable close had he not been interfered with by envious parties. He also indorsed in strong terms the name of Governor Campbell, and with this ticket in the field he thought the restoration of the good old Union could be brought about. We have but to go into the contest like freemen and demand and obtain down an administration which he belived was infringing upon the rights guaranteed by the constitution. (Loud applause.) The speaker was no peace Democratic and he deemed those men of the Democratic party who belived the difficulty with the South could be settled without taking power from the leaders of the rebellion, were in error; for he thought he perceived in the action of the conspirators not a desire to redress their grievances, but to destroy the Union. He believed that the mass of the Southern people it relieved from the constitution.

contest like freemen and demand and obtain a free election—a free ballot—and we will be successful. [Applause.] Mr. Charles Buckwalter, a gifted and eloquent Democrat of Philadelphia, was called upon, and addressed the meeting in a few cogent and graceful remarks:

As a Democrat he welcomed every move ment which looked to the preservation of American institutions. The great object which should engage whatever of patriotism and wisdom there might be in the country. should be the maintenance of Union and Liberty. He paid a noble tribute to General McClellan, and expressed an earnest hope that the action of the meeting would promote the union of the conservatives of the country.

n some forcible and inspiring remarks, of which no tolerable sketch was furnished by the public journals. Mr. Stevens spoke with kindling earnestness and power.

Mr. Holden, of New York, in response to a call, then sang a Union song with fine effect,

Mr. R. F. Stevens, of New York, followed

when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for George B. McClellan, and three more for the Union and the Constitution. exercise its power with impunity. There was no such thing as a United States votes. Eyery man votes as a qualified citizen of a State, and the National Government and no Subsequently, the McClellan Central Club with Beck's Band, proceeded to the Continental Hotel, and serenaded such of the mempower to control its free exercise. The speaker had been for a long time retired from public life, but in these, his last years, he would give hers of the Conservative Union National Committee as were still in the city. A num ber of spirited speeches were made, and the throng dispersed amidst the greatest enthu-

remarks of Mr. Kendall, Hamilton Pope, Esq., REVENUE ON TOBACCO .- In the Journal of the 23d we referred to the suggestions of an mendation contained in the resolutions of the Conservative Union National Committee, we increased excise on tobacco, and remarked that while some European governments raise so large a proportion of their entire revenue from the royalty tax on this staple, "it is well worthy of serious consideration whether a further excise on leaf tobacco would not be a legitimate and prudent addition to our own revenue." We did not intend to advocate Governor Wm. B. Campbell of Tennessee as the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency. Resolved, That for the support of this ticket such an increased duty, but our wish was to call the public attention to the evidences of feeling on the subject at Washington, and to we recommend the formation of McClellan Union Clubs in every part of the country, and request that the names of the officers of the same be reported to the Secretary of our Naelicit such comments as would enable the Committee of Ways and Means to act under standingly and in concert with the interests of the agriculturists. Our article has elicited the Colonel Max Langenschwartz, of New York.

following communication: following communication:

I am opposed to the experiment, for I think we can see the end from the beginning. The planter cannot pay a tax on leaf without an increase of the price is plain without further discussion. I do not believe either that foreign governments will pay a remunerative price and this proposed duty also, except for fine select tobaccos, such as cannot be substituted. The royalty tax of some of those European governments, of which you speak, I anticipated at first would be the main ground on which the advocate. Of this policy would stand, and I have stated that are government could not make a monopoly of the find un-Mr. Pope supported these resolutions in a short but impassioned and beautiful speech, of which the best sketch we have seen is ex-After an elequent allusion to the sacred precincts within which the meeting stood, Mr. Pope said, that, in thus presenting the name of George B. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency, we call upon this State—his own State—to rally to his support. For himself, he came forward to-night to offer up on the altar of the Union all his support for him. The speaker had never voted the Democratic ticket in his life. Now he was willing to lay every personal feeling on the altar of his country, and unite with any class of men who would sustain the Union. [Applause.] He had never seen General McCleilan, but he loved him as a patriot, a hero, and a statesman. [Applause.] They in the Border States, who had head the clash of arms and the shock of battle, would rally around him with unanimous support; and they looked with eager solicitude to Pennsylvania, his native State, to see it proclaim him in proud idency, we call upon this State-his own could not make a monopoly of the and un-less we could consume all that we produced. That not being the case, we were dependent on a foreign demand to take our large su plus as a very natural consequence. And now let us look at the relative amount of our exportation of tobacco, compared with re-ceipts from the interior, as reported at our principle ports. I have not at hand all the sta-ustics to make an accurate estimate, but can come sufficiently near it for our purpose. We native State, to see it proclaim him in proud and triumphant tones as the candidate of its choice. The people of Pennsylvania knew will take the year 1859 or 1860 which vary will take the year 1859 or 1860 which vary but little. There was received in New Orleans, in 1860, 80,955 hogsheads; New York, 12,253 hogsheads; Baltimore, 2,010; Philadelphia, 1,420; total, 96,638. I have not the amounts received at Boston or Richmond, nor have I the amount exported from all of those ports; but there was received in New Orleans, in 1860, 80,955 hogsheads, and exported to foreign ports 73,724 hogsheads. In 1859 New Orleans exported to foreign ports 73,729 hogsheads. If I Kentucky's triots falling in defence of the Constitution and the Union. Pennsylvania, however, can fight a bloodless battle for the same cause. 73,241 hogsheads. In 1859 New Orleans exported to foreign ports 73,729 hogsheads. If I had the amounts exported from the other ports above, it would augment this amount considerably, though they did not export proserves to the contest, and never despair of success. Kentucky will rally to the standard of McClellan, and Pennsylvania will not forget the name of Wm. B. Campbell. It is second only to that of our glorious chief. Offered high preferment in the Confederate Government, William B. Campbell stood firm to the Union, and in the field and at home his voice has always been for his country. With portionately so much as New Orleans. But this is sufficient to show the magnitude of the amounts we exported, which you may say composed our surplus, amounting to about three-fourths of the above estimate; and, if

voice has always been for his country. With such a ticket the cause of conservatism must a duty is affixed that will effect this foreign succeed. The coming election will be a tri-umph lasting and proud for the conservatives against the ultra doctrines of Lincoln and his party. He trusted that while the men of Kensemand, and this surplus is to find a market thome, there will not be sufficient demand or it to make it bring enough to pay the duty. for it to make it bring enough to pay the duty. And lest there are some who are incredulous enough to think this duty will not materially effect the foreign demand, I will give one extract from a circular of Clagett, Brachi, & Co., brokers in London, relative to the increased use of substitutes for American tobacco and the production of European growth. "If we look to South America, we find a great stimulus must have been given to production in Paraguay and Brazil, judging alone by the increased quantities recently sent to tucky would rally to the support of McClellan, the men of Pennsylvania would not forget their duly. He thought that if we put George B. McClellan first in command, he would rout the hosts of radicalism, pull down the Lincoln dynasty, break up the military power of the rebellion, and restore his country to its an-cient unity and peace. [Loud applause.] The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, amidst great enthusiasm, after by the increased quantities recently sent to Europe. But after all, it is to the tobacco pro-ducing districts of Europe and Algiers to which attention must be turned, if it is desired o solve the mystery how, at the expiration of two and a half years since the closing of the expensive producing districts of the se-ceded American States, not only have the great European communities been supplied throughout with all they have required for their wants, but even now show no sympton of suffering from scarcity. The fact is, but little is known of the enormous extent to which the article is grown on the European continent, and the productive powers of Holcontinent, and the productive powers of Holland, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and Greece have undoubtedly been far too lightly estimated, and it is to be regretted we have not the means of ascertaining the extent of the production in series of years. We are informed by recent visitors to the Imperial factories in France the use of American tobacco is wonderfully diminished, the cut article being composed largely of Algerian Alsea Hungarian largely of Algerian, Alsace, Hungarian, and the Provost Marshal of the 2d District of Indiana, that they only require 500 men to complete the quota of that District, and there is not the slightest doubt of their being furnished by the 5th of January.

How long will the rebels continue their rebellion against the United States when their own bellies are rebelling against them.

their agents in the ports of Hamburg and Bre men have been reported. In Italy, Spain, and Portugal, so far as can be ascertained, an increased quantity of European growths has likewise been used, but owing to their peculiar requirements, perhaps more real inconvenience has been experienced, through the scarcity of rich, dark, high flavored descriptions, than in any other portion of the Continent. In the Northern European countries, including the United Kingdom, where the trade is left open to private enterprise on payment of customs duties more or less onerous, no difficulty whatever has hitherto been ound in obtaining ample supplies of common cutting sorts, although many great and singu-lar changes have occurred, as in Holland for instance, from whence we have drawn much of their own production, in addition to large quantities of Java, replaced there by the inferior growths of the interior of Germany, which in turn it is believed have been again compensated by the use of leaves of plants and trees, as ccurred some years since, during a period of carcity and high prices. In addition to the Eu-opean growths, some assistance has been de-ived from the East Indies, China, and Japan, and had it not been for the enormous cost of transport, supplies of great magnitude could have been obtained. It is therefore evident the only class of tobacco in which any real dearth has been felt is the five, high flavordearth has been felt is the fine, high flavor-ed strong Virginia growth, the want of which has been to a partial extent supplied by the better classes of Kentucky and Missouri, and such are daily becoming more and more diffisuch are daily becoming more and more diffi-cult to obtain; but it is now clear that in all future calculations as to the probable course of price of the ordinary classes of tobacco, a far wider base must be adopted, and account will have to be taken, not as heretofore of the probable extent of the growing American crops, but those of all the other parts of the world where the plant is now so largely cultivated. In Holland and Germany, during the recent hot weather, great fears were felt of serious injury to the growing crops; subsequent rains have, however, considerably improved their prospects. The Hungarian crop is reported to have received irretrievable injury from drought, and it is stated will not exceed one-fifth of last year's, which, however

From this an idea can be formed of the mag-nitude of the European growth and sub-substitutes, which would be greatly increased as American tobacco became as American topacco became ennanced, as would of course be the result of this proposed duty, and would soon become in a manner independent of us. Then, as a consequence, our foreign demand fails off; our supplies left on hands without a demand, which, as a new contract of the course of the cours

receivers and exporters of Western leaf to-bacco was held in New York last week, at which Mr. Joseph Fatman presided. Its object was to affirm the inexpediency of the excise tax of twenty cents per pound on leaf tobacco, as recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with no drawback on exports. It was asserted that the statistics of American and foreign tobacco, the experience gained by long dealing in the article, and especially the result brought about by the high prices of leaf during the past two years, prove that such a tax would not only injure but almost annihilate the export of the American product, resulting in great loss to the agicultural, mercantile, and shipping interests of the country, and benefitting alone the foreign growers of tobacco, and would tend to throw the balance of exchange more than ever against the United States to the great detriment of our national currency. The meeting also expressed the belief that the injury to the trade of the country would more than counterbalance the revenue obtained from the proposed tax, which was inexpedient in every point of view. A committee was appointed to visit Washington and consult with the Committeee of Ways and Means, laying before them such facts and statistics on the production and export of leaf tobacco as will best serve the object of the Government and nterfere least with the interests of trade and ommerce. The co-operation of the trade at Louisville and other cities was invited, and we are happy to know that this important subject is attracting the deep attention and earnest consideration of our citizens who are

interested in this branch of business. For the Louisville Sunday Journal 1 J. L. B., OF THE 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 14TH ARMY COR ming, ever dreaming, of a silver-sanded

Where the sunbeams brightly glowing hiss the wave-lets as they flow, And the scented breeze is sighing where the autumn blossoms blow, Till the music of its waters with their cadence low I As it mingles with the sighing breeze and falls upon

And I seem to breathe the odo."s that are wafted from Where my heart is fondly turning, fondly turning When the sunset melts in glory and the daylight soft-

Till the purple twilight deepens and o'er all the spien-dor lies. When nor vo'ce nor sound is heard save the whisper of the breeze. As the evening chants her vespers low among the leaf-less trees,

As I watch the golden hues that fade and vanish from Like hopes and dreams of brighter days when lost is More glorious is the sunset fancy pictures on that Where my heart is fondly turning, fondly turning

Do you ask why I am ever, ever dreaming of tha Why the music of its waters seems to haunt me ever There encamped are Northern heroes all beside that murmuring sea,

And a soldier boy among them whose name is dear to When danger threatened, at her call resolved to save or bleed, And there beside that murmuring sea the white tents dot the shore,

Where my heart is fouldly turning, fouldly turning evermore. Then the tranquil earth is dreaming in the soft embrace of night. nd the quiet stars are keeping holy watch upon each height. When the angel eyes upon us seem their gentle watch to keep.

While some are wrapped in slumber light, and some are left to weep. When by that camp stand sentiaels the sclemn mid-night round, My soldier boy is keeping watch or sleeping on the am praying heaven to guard from ill that silver-Where my heart is fondly turning, fondly turning evermore.

MARRIED. At Maghera Gloss, on the 22d inst., by Elder Andre. Sher.ey, Mr. E. F. Gallagher and Miss Mag. aughter of Col. Stephen Ormsby, of Jefferson cour aughter of Col. Stepmen Village, another, on the 8th, y, Ky.
At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 8th, secember, by Rev. E. M. Crow, pr. R. A. Minnis, Horkins county, to Miss Hallie Oglessy, of Davis county, both of Kentucky. By Elder S. F. Miller, on the 22d inst., Mr. Wm. T BUCHANAN to Miss KATE E. SHRADER, all of Jefferson own. Ky.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

DIED. ston, Ky, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Cassants, widow of Dr. Charles H. Webb, in On the morning of the 24th of December, at the residence of his father, of typhoid fever, HENRY S. JOHN TON, aged 22 years.

## COMMERCIAL. WEERLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Office of the Louisville Journal, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863. ertificates of indeoleuness are buying at 13002 psent off.

The general market was moderate during the past week. Breadstuffs are firm. Corn zdvanced, Other rain unchanged. Groceries firm. Flaxseed declined. Its advanced; also iron, nails, and sieel. The demand for hemp is better, and prices also rule higher. The provision market remains still dull and unsottled. Transactions very light.

[Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated.]

APPLES-Jales at \$2,5063.00 Pt. bbl.

Common are the wholesale prices unless therwise stated.]

APPLES-bales at \$2.50@3.00 B bbl.

APPLES-bales at \$2.50@3.00 B bbl.

BU37ER-We quote at \$260.5c.

BU37ER-We quote at \$260.5c.

BEASS-There are very few in market, and we quote it \$2.50.5c.

BEASS-There are very few in market, and we quote it \$2.50.5c.

BUCKETS AND TUBS-We quote at \$2.85 B dozen for cainted buckets, and for tubs, No. 1, \$1.3; No. 2 ill 30, and No. 3, \$10.

BESSWAX-Meets with ready sale at 40c.

EREN, SHORTS, &c.—We quote bran at \$25, shorts \$50, and middlings \$34@35 \$2 ton. CHEESE—In good demand, with sales at 13%@14c for leastern Reserve, and 1901414c for Hamburg.
UANDLES—Firm. Star, 14 oz, seiling at 19c; tallow \$1.604.0. @14c. OTTON YARNS—In good request at 51, 52, and 53c for different numbers. OAL—Declined to 30@32c for Pittsburg, and 28c for COAL-Declined to Seese for Prinsburg, and to Promeroy.

Condage, Bale Rope, And Bagging-We quote familia at 26621e; cotton rope 45e; Jute 14e; hemp as in kind and quality 1062125e. Twine—Hemp 22662e; cotton 856681; flax 75e; Jute 45e. Manilla bed cords, 20 feet, \$6 % dozen; hemp do \$2 2563 75. Candlewick \$1 % h, and scarce. We quote bale rope nominal at 860e for machine, and 6567e for hand-made. Begging we quote at 1356216e, as to qraitiv.

Day Goods—We quote as follows; Great Wastern

hoose Fresh, in shipping order, such as the half bbls at gen. — Mackerel—No. 1. # bbl, at \$18, half bbls at \$7.50, kip at \$2.60; No. 2, bbls at \$18.4 half bbls at \$7.50, kip at \$2.60; No. 2, bbls at \$18.4 half bbls at \$5, kips at \$1.50, kips at \$2.60; No. 2, bbls at \$1.60, kips at \$6.5 kips at \$1.50, kips at \$2.50, kips HEMP-The stock is light, and commands \$100@ 1110 for Kentucky. A prime article would bring higher rates gner rates.

HAY—There is a moderate demand at \$26@28 \$\bar{B}\$ ton.

ery little offering. ery little offering. Hors—Sales at 27@28c. Malt \$1 75. Hors—And Leather—Green hides 7@8c, green salted %c,dry salted 14@16c.flint hides 18@19c. Sole-leather; portion.

INDIGO—We quote at \$1 25@1 89; domestic do 75c.
LICORICE—Solling at 50@37c.
LICORICE—Solling at 50@37c.
LICORICE—Solling at 50@37c.
LICORICE—Solling at 50@37c.
N. No. 1 prime shingles \$5 50 38 M.
LINE AND CREENT—Sales of lime at \$1 65, and hydraulic cement at \$2 75 \$1 bbl.
LINE AND SHOT—We quote pig lead (soft Mo.) at 3½c, and bar at 10½@11½c. Shot \$0003 25 \$5 bar.
OILS—Firm. Lard oil held at \$100 10; coal oil at 60@3 5c; lubricating oils ranging from 33@60c; linseed oil at \$1 45. The above are manufacturers prices.
ON108s—The market is dull. We quote at \$4@4 25 \$1 bbl. ONIONS—The market is dull. We quote at \$4@4.25 gbl.
OIL-CARE—Is held at \$2.3 gbton.
PROVISIONS.—Market dull and unsettled, and tending upward. Mess pork held nominal at about \$13.90.
Lard at 12@10s. Bulk nominal at 6½ for shoulders, 8½ for sides; sales made of sugar-cured hams out of pickle at 10½c, new smoked at 12½c gb.
POTATORS—Sales at \$2.73@3 gbbl.
STARCH—We quote at 6.60%/c.
SALT—Market dull at 55@60c.
SOAR—German soap selling at 7@c.
SOAR—German soap selling at 7@c.
SOAR—Selling at 7.76@6.
TALLOW—Moderate sales at 10@10%c.
WOOL—Is in good request, and we quote in grease at 48@40c, washed 72@74c. TALLOW—Moderate sales at 10@10½6.

Woot—Is in good request, and we quote in grease at 16@10½6.

WHISKET—Light sales of raw to-day at 34c % gallon.
TORACCO.—There were no sales on Christmas day nor to-day. The tobacco sold in the various warehouses ince the 1st of November, the beginning of the new tear, amount to 3.572 hids. The rates remain unhanged, and we quote as follows:

1.8 2 75@4 5 98 nessary consequence, would have the effect to cut short, and, for a time, perhaps, stop its cultivation.

Yours, truly,

W. B. WILSON. lugs......leaf, (common) THE LEAF TOBACCO TAX .- A meeting of the LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

6620c, Sprange 20621c, purples 20621c, hite 19620c, and plaid linseys 35640c.

Shelby House-Downing & Herr, Proprietors. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26, 7863 LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28, 7883.
The receipts of cattle this week have been small, and prices have advanced fully twenty-five per cent on all trades of cattle, the demandbeing good and prices firm. The sales foot up 283 head, at prices ranging from 3% to 46 for extra, from 2% to 26 for second rate, and from 3% to 2% for third rate. All sold.

The receipts of hogs have been small, and the demand being good, full prices were obtained. The sales this week foot up 251, at prices ranging from 5% to 6% of cextra and good, and from 3% to 4% for shoats. All sold. The market for sheep still continues unchanged and rm, at prices ranging from 2½ to 4½c per head. RECEIPTS.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman.

eipts have only been small and prices Sheep.—The receipts have only been small and prices remain unchanged.

The receipts of hogs kave been fair, and prices have advanced about 50c per 100. All were sold as fast as they arrived, and none remain on the market unsold. The prices for cattle have ranged—for extra premium 50%66c; irst-trate 4/60/4/c; good and fair 394c; common and rough 11/60/2/c.

Sheep weighing 100 he and upwards 34/405c; common sell at \$2.56683 30 per head.

Lambs sell at \$2.0583 5 per head.

Lambs sell at \$2.0583 5 per head.

E. Well fatted, heavy hogs 54/40/4/c; light 4/405c. RECEIPTS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEDICINES.-When the truth is

ambiguous phrases nor high-sounding extravagance but, in the language of the poet, "a round unvarnish tale deliver." This is what we now propose doing in regard to those celebrated medicines, "Helmbold's Preparations." There medicines are known throughout the land as favorably as they are universally. They do not process to be miraculous in their agency there are they infallable: but they do clair to be the very best of their class. Helmbold's "Highly Concenliable medicines extant for its appropriate diseases. It Where the blue waves softly murmur as they roll forthe blood and for curing scrofulous diseases. Both these extracts are now in use in the army. They are almost invariably successful, and deserve their success. d14 deod6

Beethoven's and Mozart's Sonatas, BEETHOVEN'S - Printed from engraved plates tound in Cloth. Two large Quarto volumes. With a Portrait. Price of the Corman Subscription Copy, in one vol., uniform in style with new control of the c tion Copy, in one vol., uniform in style with november 8. 8. the published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street. Boston. d29 wi

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between JAS. H. & ANGALINE NEALE
yes by mutual centent dissolved on the 25th day of
December 1st firm of Jas. H. & Angaline Neale general
or of the Angaline Neale, who is authorized to close
up the business.

ANGALINE NEALE,
Shelbyville, Ky., Dec. 28, 1863—wl.

Meade County Farm FOR SALE,

FIFTH WEEK

AND

FIFTH EDITION. GENETAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

AL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the Year 1862, with an Account of the Capture of New Orleans and a Sketch of the Previous tracer of the General, Civil and Military, By JAMES PARTON, author of "Life and Times of Agron Bur," "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. Crown 8vo., wth Steel Portraits and Maps. Cloth, 82; half calf, 83 50. "Mr. Parton is the best of book-makers," says a respondent of the Springfield Republican in re

ence to this volume. He is certainly the best of bi-ographers in these respects; he dan sto tell the whole truth about his hero, and has the power of clothing his narration with wonderful fascination. The New York Tribune says: "It is needless to say that the volume combines the charms of a romance with the truth of history. It is perhaps the most readable book of the season." The Boston Fost pronounces it "absolutely the most interesting novel of the day.
Only it is not a rovel, it is the truth." "Every page is full of interest," says The Commonwealth; and col-nums of commendatory notices might be quoted. Conclusive evidence of the value of this book is afforded in the fact that edition after edition is exhaust-ed as fast as it comes from the press. Five editions have been called for in as many weeks. The sixth is in press. Fer sale by Mason & Hamlin, Boston and by booksellers generally. Published by

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Indiana Farm for Sale.

A FARM OF UPWARPS OF 3

Tree, in Clark county, Indiana, about the same of the For terms, apply to B. LYNCH, Journal Office.

MANAGER WANTED. TAKE CHARGE OF A COTTON PLANTA-tion in Mississippi, and ship the crop, now gather-on shares. The place is well stocked, and has not A tion in Mississippi, and ship the crop, now mg, or shares. The place is well stocked, and been damaged by military operations. It hi luced one thousand bales of cotton per anu-early all the labor is remaining on it. Libe incements will be offered to a person who will be commended. For further information, addre-d 22 dawim. H. C. PINDBLI, Louisville

SPERMAORRTHŒA CAN BE CURED. DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Sperma Seminal Weakness, Impolency, Loss of Pou-specify and effectually. Its effects are truly ra A trial of the Specific will convine the new rai of its merits. Price will convince the most my address by JOHN J. KROMER, 493 C. REET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars and Co24 doowdays.

HAIR DVE! HAIR DVE! lor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing Use of Salt in the Food of Cartie.
The following are extracts from a recent prize essay on common salt, by Dr. Phipson, of England, lately published in the Mark Inne

England, late y published in the mark time Express:

"The use of salvin the food of cattle must not be looked upon; as, a direct producer of flesh, so much as a necessary element of the economy, without which animals are and to perish from disease, but with which the body is kept in a healthy and normal state. Not many years ago, a German arriculturist. Uhermany years ago a German agriculturist, Uber-acker, brought forward an experiment which is in direct accordance with this opinion. Wishing to obtain some exact notion of the influence which salt exercised upon his sheep, the flocks of which lived upon a low, damp, pasture land, and received habitually a cer-tain dose of salt, he fixed upon ten sheep and struck off their usual allowance of salt. This remarkable experiment was continued for three years, with the following results: In the first year five of the ten died of rot and worms; in this year the remainder of the flock, 450 head, lost only four sheep. The second year a new lot of ten sheep, deprived of salt, lost seven individuals; the remainder of the flock, 364 head, lost five only; a little later the other three died also from diarrhoea. The third year was very rainy. Sixteen sheep were selected and deprived of salt. The whole of them died in the course of the year of ro

and vermicular pneumonia.
"In the Brazils and Colombia, flocks may be annihilated by being deprived of salt. M. Garriott, member of the Agricultural Society of Lyons, assures us that the milk of cows subjected to a daily allowance of salt i richer in butter and cheese than when these same cows are deprived of salt.

"Sir John Sinclair, to whom agriculture

owes much useful information, has ob erved fluence in improving the quantity and quaity

"Many English agriculturis's have proved, by direct experiments, that a regular distribu-tion of salt to cattle is especially u eful in pre-venting hoove (meteorization), caused by feed-ing cattle with leguminous vegetables. And there exis is no doubt among those who have tried it, that when employed in proper quan-tity, it increases the appetite, stimulates digestion, keeps up the normal supply of salt in the blood, improves the wool or hair of the cattle, prevents disease, and, moreover, enables the agriculturist to fatten cattle upon food which they would not enjoy without it were previously mixed up with salt.

"But there is another important consider.

"But there is another important considera-tion with regard to the regular distribution of salt to cattle, namely, its influence in prevent-ing disease. Its daily use becomes of serious consequence when faceks and herds are menaced with those epidemic attacks which too frequently ravage a whole country at once, when a proper use of salt would either prevent them entirely, or at least reduce them to less disastrous propo tions. During one of these epidemics, which sprang up about the year 1840, in the east of Europe, the almost wild cattle of the Uharlne, Podolia, and Hungary. were s'ruck down in much grea'er nambers than those of Silesia and Bohemia, where the cat le breeders habitually distribute salt to their beasts. Advancing towards the West, this scourge d'minished in intensity, and finally ceased to show itself in Germany, where particular care is bestowed upon cattle, and where salt has been for many years constantly em-

ployed.

"In Great Britain, in the best farmed districts we find the allowance of salt o cillating around the subjoined figures, taken as a cen-

"Horses.-It is generally admitted, whater er salt fo ms habitually a portion of the horse's diet, that this animal amply repays the slight additional expense or tro

To mix salt with the food of the horse, colt, ass, or mule, is a frequent tractice in England and America. In these countries the usual slheight is about two cunces per diem. In Belgium the quantity of sait appropriated to a full-grown horse by the government is little more han one ounce per diem.

than one ounce per diem.

"Sheep.—The Romans gave to their flocks of sheep, every fifth day, an allowance of salt amounting to about ha f an ounce per head; and this is precisely the quantity which is employed in England and Saxony daily for sheep full grown and of ordinary size. Numerous experiments have proved that salt is more beneficial to sheep than to any species of cat.le.

"Bies.—The has to convertion to adopt as a bloyed in England and Saxony daily for sheep all grown and of ordinary size. Numerous xperiments have proved that salt is more benficial to sheep than to any species of cat.le.

"Pigs.—The b st proportion to adopt as a usis appears to be, two-thirds of an ounce or diem for full grown with the sum of the properties."

"Pigs.—The b st proportion to adopt as a usis appears to be, two-thirds of an ounce or diem for full grown with the sum of the grown of the g

per diem for full grown pigs. "In administering salt, unless it be used as medicine, the more intimately it is wixed with the food, the better. This is not an easy matsalted to preserve it, in which case we must endeavor to make a rough estimate of the amount of salt in a given weight of fodder, in order not to administer an injurious excess. In farms where oil or rapecake is given in powder, this being rather an indigestible food, he allowance of salt should be mixed with it preference to any other fodder.
"It should be borne in mind that an exce s

of salt is injurious to any animal; and that is why the preceding figures are given as a prac-tical guide. An excess of salt produces irritical guide. An excess of salt produces irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, and causes reveral kinds of skin di case, especially in sheep. With horses an excess of salt has been known to produce dysentery; and in oxen diseases of the blood. Salt should never be given to cattle when a deficiency of food does not enable them to receive abundance of nourishment; in which case we excite appetite without satisfying it, and the animal loses flesh rapidly. Salt is to be prohibited also, whenever congestion of any important organ is observed, or where we have perceived inflemmation of the bowels. In such cases we must not be guided by the instinct of the ani

"In some diseases of the digestive organs salt has proved beneficial. Thus, in cases of rot in the liver, accompanied by loss of appretite, paleness of the membrane, swellings under the throat, avoid ground which communicates the rot, and give the sheep five grains of iodine ard half an ounce of the spirits of turpentine twice a day, and let them have free access to salt. And agoin, for the disease called 'red water,' a species of dropsy, give liberal supplies of food, a dry resting place, and rock-

"Consid red as a medic'ne, salt purges animals at the following doses:

It becomes a poison at the following doses:

INCREASING SOIL .- By deepening the culti vation of your soil you add to its quantity Thus, by having your soil eight inches deep where before you had it only four inche, you ouble its cal aci y-somewhat as though you had two acress now where you had only one be fore. Did you ever think of this? Eight inches of cultivat d soil has double the strength of four. This is a new way of increasing your land—not new to our best farmers, who understand all this—and hence they cultivate deep, not deep at once, but gradually, each year a little deeper, or at every cloughing. Ploughing alone makes the soil mellow, has a wenderful effect, even without manure; but manure, it must be remembered, is the main

reliance always. In deepening your soil, judgment is required. Not too much of the raw subsoil must be brought up at a time, unless it is rich, then plough deep. In clay soils, little at a time is the true theory. Cut off half an inch of clay, more or less, at each ploughing. This, thrown up to the action of the elements, will be reduced to powder, and it at once goes to work drawing strength from the atmosphere—clear profit, you see; it has the effect of plaster. Then it is a manure in itself. These heavy clt because valuable beds of manure. As they are generally specad out with your soil, you necessly to adjust your clavispin to manure your ground. But this must only be done when the upper-soil is thoroughly friable, in good cultivated, order. Too much clay brought up will stiffen your s il; and air and will be reduced to powder, and it at once goes brought up will stiffen your s il; and air and heat and rain are kept out; and thus it re-mains stiff, cold, stubborn soil, on which little or no hing can be grown. Grass is the only thing that stands the least chance

Valley Farmer. LEARY ROOFS .- I have great pity for the people, and for the ladies especially, who live beneath a "leaky roof," and a magnanimous desire to preserve the patience and confer a favor on the dear creatures, and the rest of mankind, induces me to send you the following recipe, instead of making it, as a grasping fel recipe, instead of making it, as a grasping fellow might, "a clo e monopoly by parent right."

Take pure white lead and mix with boiled oil until it is about the thickness of thin paint.

Add to this common sand, such as is used in plastering, until the paint is about the consistency of mortar. The cement is now ready for use, and may be applied to leaks in roofs or around chimneys with a trowel or case knife. When dry it will be as hard as stone,

and will do excellent "picket duty" in pre venting demoralized raindrops from straggling down through shaky places in the shingles. In reference to this recipe, I can say, in the lan-guage of a certain rural Editor who advised hit readers to purchase a certain kind of soap because it was "sure to clean dirty men's faces," I have tried it and know it to be good.

Cor. Dollar Newspaper.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal,] WALKER'S FORD, Dec. 21. WALKER'S FORD, Dec. 21.

I see it quoted from the Richmond papers that Gen. Wilcox's advance brigade was reported by the rebels near Maynardsville about December 1st. This is false. Gen. Wilcox sent a brigade of cawalry, under Col. Graham, of Col. Foster's division, with the view to harrass the enemy's left and rear and draw off as large a force as possible from the neighborhood of Knoxville. Graham scouted to Blain's Cross Roads, and the whole of Wheel-Blain's Cross Roads, and the whole of Wheel brain's Cross Roads, and the whole of wheeler's cavalry corps and Jones's brigade advanced, expecting to gobble up Col. Graham. The Colonel skirmished one day, falling back to Maynardsville. That night he withdrew to Clinch Mountains, within three miles of Wolker's Ford.

Walker's Ford.

An engagement ensued the next morning, Dec. 2d. The enemy was drawn down upon two regiments of infantry supports, under Col. Jackson, of the 110th Indiana, and two sections of artillery, under Capt. Patterson, of the 21st Ohio battery, and the rebels were handsomely repulsed and driven back a mile and a half before dark. They retreated again behind Clinch Mountain at 9 o'clock, and, by daylight next morning, were in full retreat

and a half before dark. They retreated again behind Clinch-Mountain at 9 o'clock, and, by daylight next morning, were in full retreat toward Knoxville, losing some 75 in killed and wounded and about 100 prisoners. Our own loss in killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed 60. So far, Wilcox's troops have proved able to take care of themselves, and all reports of their being cut off and meeting with losses are false.

[Special.]

CAIRO, December 20.

The Little Rock Democrat of the 5th has been received, bringing news from Price's army. Price's movements have been somewhat mysterious of late. It was thought at first he meant to attack Little Rock. The General commanding was anxious for him to attack, as he dislikes to follow him to Red River country, which he will now probably have to do, and perhaps even to Texas.

Deserters and others, passing from the South, concur in the report that Price's and Holmes's armies are poorly provided with provisions and clothing. Some new men are being recruited, but are not prepared to do much fighting. Their forces have not been greatly augmented since the retreat from Little Rock. Their present location is said to be south of the Washita, now in the vicinity of Prairie

Their present location is said to be south of the Washita, now in the vicinity of Prairie Duchien, on the Camden and Washington

oad.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

A gentleman, who has resided in Richmond during the last five years, reached this city, having left Richmond on the 4th of Decem-ber. He furnishes the following: The gar-rison of the city and forts numbers about 3,000 men, who are principally employees of the government. They are armed with Bel-

gian rifles.

The fortifications consist of several lines of entrenchments, earthworks, and rifle-pits, besides forts sparely manned. Number of guns mounted on all the works were quite inc siderable, compared with the extent at the time our prisoners planned an escape. The Union men of Richmond were aware of the intended effort, and would have joined had

the prisoners succeeded.

From the armory in Richmond and the works at Fayetteville, N. C., about three hundred guns per week are turned out. All these guns are rifled. At the Tredegar Works the heavy gurs have been hooped, and the work of thus improving them is still going on. Arrangements are being made by which they hope to make two thousand rifles per month. The principal powder manufactory is at Augusta, Ga. The loss of stock and machinery at Fayetteville would prove irreparable.

Early in the war, until a very late date, the drawings of projectiles adopted by our Gov-ernment were received from Washington, and in some cases their manufacture commenced in Richmond even before they were made Our informant says the prices current under-

quote everything. Flour quoted at \$75 per barrel actually sells at \$125, and other things in proportion.

The arrival of a French corvette for the pur-

The arrival of a French corvette for the purpose of attending to the removal of the French tobacco had created considerable feeling among the merchants and people, and objections were made to its being given up unless the French would raise the blockade.

All hopes of foreign intervention have died out. The refusal of England to allow rams to sail excited much indignation, inasmuch as the rebel authorities had sent gold in advance to pay for them.

army. A systematic starvation of our men is spoken of as being a policy to compel the United States to resume exchanges. The following Senators and members of

The following Senators and members of Congress compose the committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the National Democratic Committee to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention: J. C. Allen, of Illinois; Fernando Wood, of New York; G. B. Steele, of New Jersey; Wm. H. Miller, of Pennsylvania; D. Marcy, of New Hamphshire; Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; Senator Hendricks, of Indiana.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to arrange to order the business for

The following gentlemen have been ap-pointed to arrange to order the business for the Democratic members, who are to report to caucus Monday next: Messrs. Dawson of Pennsylvania, Brooks of New York, Pendle-ton of Ohio, Mallery of Kentucky, and Rob-

ton of Onio, malery of Renaucky, and tonion, of Illinois.

Since the Senate Committee indicated its purpose to repeal the \$300 exemption clause enlistments have substantially ceased all over the country. The Governors of many of the States in letters to leading Senators have protested against the repeal, as it is sure to run up the price of substitutes to at least \$1,000. Official advices have just been received from Grant. They do not indicate any recent change in the status of affairs there. Grant is in con-stant and direct telegraphic communication with Foster at Knoxville, and had there been fighting or movement between Longstreet's forces and ours pursuing him, Grant would doubtless have sent such information here. The fact that he says nothing about any such engagement induces the belief that the statements referred to above are much exagger-

ated.
On Thursday 206 rebel deserters, confined in the old Capital, were sent to Philadelphia to take the oath of allegiance and be discharged, and this morning 212 more were sent to the same place for the same purpose. There are yet about 100 rebel deserters in the old Capitol who will probably take the oath.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

A special to the Commercial from Camberland Gap, Dec. 18th, says Longstreet divided his army on Monday, one part making an attack on Bean's station, the other at Kelly's Pend the design being to out off Sheehelfard. Ford, the design being to cut off Shackelford and Foster. The movement of Gen. Farero frustrated the plan. Heavy firing was heard yesterday between Tazewell and Clinch river. Longstreet is reported killed and his forces surrounded.

A despatch to the Commercial, dated Lon-don, Ky., Dec. 20, says that General Shackel-ford and staff arrived there en route home. They left Blain's Crossroads on the 16th. The They left Biain's Crossroads on the 16th. The battle at Bean's Station, on the 14th, commenced at 2 o'clock and lasted till dark, Shackelford holding the ground till that time, when he withdrew. Our loss is from 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Our forces were concentrating at Blain's Crossroads when Shackelford left. XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. SENATZ. Mr. Dixon introduced various petitions pray-ing for the amendment of the enrolment act, so that ministers of the gospel may be regarded as non-combatants and exempted from the

service except as chaplains.

Mr. Bryan presented a petition of the citizens of Iowa, praying for the total abolition of slavery.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill to make it illegal for any member of Congress to act as counsel in any case in which the United States is interested.

Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution

army who have deserted or resigned between the first of December, 1860, and December, 1863. Adopted.

Mr. Føste offered a similar resolution rela-

The pending question being on the post-ponement of the resolution of Mr. Sumner, embodying the proposed rule of the Senate, Mr. Bayard continued the discussion and favored the postponement of action.

Mr. Sumner said it was difficult to resist
the application urged with so much pertinacthe application urged with so much pertunac-ity by the gentleman from Delaware, yet that gentleman enjoyed the most ample opportu-nity of considering it, and it was due to the Senator that it should be settled without de-lay, and, before the holidays, he should deem

it proper to press it to a vote.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for increased bounty and pay of volunteers was taken up. The amendment allowing soldiers to reinlist in other branches of the service coming first under consideration, the amendment was accreed to.

Mr. Wilson acknowledged the necessity of exercising great care with regard to the depletion of the Treasury, and to keeping the credit of the Government intact. It had always been thought more difficult to obtain more money than men. He wanted the currency of the country to be sound and her credit good; yet we must keep our pledges made to enlisted yet we must keep our pledges made to enlisted men. They were numerous, not only in the Northern States, but in the Southwest. East Tennessee had recruited 3,500 men. Arkansas had raised a substantial addition to our forces. Such recruits should be dealt with according to promise. He was in favor of the commu-tation clause and for the payment of the boun-

ties proposed.

Mr. Harris did not favor the amendment. As it stood to-night, it would stop all recruit-ing after the 5th of January.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said we could not fill our armies with conscripts alone. There were 3,000 000 men subject to draft at this time, 3,000,000 men subject to draft at this time, and of this number, on the basis of the receipts of the last draft, but 426,000 could be brought into the field, if the entire enrolment were taken, and out of this number from 20,000 to 30,000 would be deserters. Indiana had more than filled her quota, and could be depended on in any circumstance to furnish her full share without resort to the draft.

Mr. Collamer moved to strike out the words January fifth and insert till the next draft, not later than February 1st. Lost.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out 15th in the committee's amendment and insert 20th, as the bounty for obtaining enlistment of veterans. Rejected. ans. Rejected.

After a conversational debate, participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Howe, and Fessenden, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate ad-

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the documentary evidence in the various contested elections was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill appropriating over \$70,000 to carry into effect the act of March, 1862, for pay, bounty, and pensions to officers and men-actually employed in war in the Department of Missouri.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, objected to the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. King, of Missouri, advocated the passage of the bill.

Further debate ensued, when the bill was

Further debate ensued, when the bill was made the special order for to-day at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Military
Committee, reported a bill repealing the 3d and 10th sections of the enrolment act so that the two classes of persons who may be drafted shall be consolidated into one, this to take effect on or after its passage.

Objections being made to the consideration of Mr. Schenck's report at this time, he tem-

rarily withdrew it porarily withdrew it.

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, offered a series
of resolutions, setting forth that a conspiracy
of persons exists, assuming to be the government of certain States, for the purpose of
withdrawing those States from the Federal
Union, but this does not extinguish the political franchise of such States, and that the peoment thereof can at any time resume their civil ple thereof can at any time resume their civil government on the only condition that their constitution shall be republican, that with those who are loyal and qualified by the election it lays to resume their State govern-ments, and that this is a sufficient evidence of

loyalty, &c., &c.

Mr. Schenck moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the report and act upon the bill to consolidate the two classes in the enrolment. The vote was yeas 63, navs 30. So the rules were not suspended, a two

60. So the rules were not suspended, a twothird vote being necessary.

The House refused to accede to the demand
for the previous question, when,
On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, the reasons were
referred to a select committee.

Mr. Olding, of Ohio, offered a resolution for
the appointment of a select committee of nine
to consider and report on the subject of a national bank.

tional bank.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing a Provisional Government in the military districts of the insurgent States, and authorizing the loyal citizens thereof to organize a government, republican in form, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution granting granting granting granting.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution granting the use of this hall for a public meeting of the Freedmen's Relief Association. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, offered a reso-Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution respectfully requesting the President to instruct these having charge of the schange of prisoners to propose to the so-called Southern Confederacy to exchange white man for white man, leaving all other questions including that relating to negro prisoners, to be disposed of hereafter, so that the suffering white men may be restored to the service of the Government, their friends, and firesides.

The House refused—73 against 85—to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the above, declaring that the House approve of the measures taken by the administration for the exchange of prisoners now held by the enemy in Southern prisons, and recommending that the same course be pursued for the fair and just exchange of all our soldiers now held by the rebels.

The question was taken, and Mr. Wash-

The question was taken, and Mr. Washburne's substitute was adopted -- 87 against 63.

A long discussion ensued on the bill appropriating twenty millions for bounties for vol-The House Military Committee will not consider the \$300 commutation until after the holidays.

A letter from Bealton Station, Virginia, to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: I have heard a report, said to be brought in by a contraband who recently left Gordonsville and succeeded in escaping to our lines, that a day or two before he left a Louisiana regiment and also the Jeff Davis Legion had arrived there, and that the rebel authorities are sending to Gen.

that the rebel authorities are sending to Gen. Lee all the troops they can collect from various points, with the intention of making an attack on the Army of the Potomac.

The Philadelphia North American of this morning says: The ram Atlanta, refitted and put in order, is likely to be only less formidable than the Ironsides. The talk at the navyards is that she will go down to Charleston to take the place of the lost Weehawken. The Atlanta is more like the Ironsides than any of the Monitors. any of the Monitors.

A Havanna letter says Gen. Comonfort was

A Havanna letter says Gen. Comonfort was murdered by his own countrymen—that the new Maximillian regency was virtually dissolved by action of the Archishop of Mexico City. The Archbishop insisted on a restoration of the Church property which had been confiscated and distributed by Jaquarez. This was refused, and His Grace excommunicated every Frenchmen and Mexican who appead every Frenchman and Mexican who opposed him, from Gen. Bazaine and Gen. Almonte down to drummer boys of the liberating army. The Cathedral doors being closed, General Negre surrounded the building with 3,000 French soldiers, and, planting his cannon at the door, demanded admission within a certain time. The Archbishop admitted the pious belligrents at once, and gave them Episcopal benediction.

Gen. Doblado, Governor of Guanaxuato, had declared for Junyary. Guadakinayaya had

Gen. Doblado, Governor of Guanaxuato, had declared for Juarrez. Guadalajara was besieged by the Mexican forces under Mejis. Berthier and Bazoine had advanced the Franco-Mexican Army to important positions. Gov. Vidauri was hostile to Juarez.

The latest reports from St. Domingo, by way of Havana, represent the Spanish troops as making a steady advance towards the heart of the insurrection, and likely to subdue it.

A letter to the World, dated New Orleans, 13th. says: Up to to-night, we have nothing

A letter to the World, dated New Orleans, 13th, says: Up to to-night, we have nothing fresh from the Rio Grande, but our forces have all left the Teche, and but a small garrison is at Brashear, this side of the Bay. I do not think anything is expected from Texas just now, though possibly there may be. It is reperted here that Magruder is at Columbus, on the Colorado, with a large force, and that if the Federal army enters the interior its progress will be disputed. It will not, in its progress will be disputed. It will not, in my opinion, leave navigable waters very soon. Magruder was fully apprised of the intended attack on the Rio Grande, and rather invited it, with the hope of embroiling

the United States with France.

St. LOUIS, Dec 21.

A special to the Democrat from Fort Smith,
Arkansas, December 20, says that an attack
was made on the outposts of Fort Gibson, on the 17th, by Standwaite, with a force stated at 1,600. He was repulsed and fell back, tak-ing part of his force across the Arkansas, be-low Fort Gibson, moving northeast. low Fort Gibson, moving northeast.

Information has been received that two-third's of Kirby Smith's force are preparing to attack Little Rock, while the balance, anticipating that McNeil's force will be drawn away to reinforce Steele, are to fall on Fort Smith.

Washington, Dec. 21. The Government, it is said, received information of a rebel plot to rescue the rebel prisoners now at Point Lookout, under charge of Gen. Marston, of a Newhampshire brigade. It is said, however, that the prisoners deny all knowledge of the affair, and many of them, who are very comfortably quartered, would not join in an attempt, even if an armed force of rebels made their appearance. Precauof rebels made their appearance. Precau-tionary measures, however, have been taken at the Point, and if any such attempt was undertaken, the attacking party would surely

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. Washington, Dec. 21.
Congress was in session a long time to-day.
The questions of conscription and bounties to
be paid the army were principally under discussion. The House passed a bill appropriating twenty millions for bounties.
The conscription law, it is now plain, will
not be amended till after the holidays; as a
consequence the draft will be temporarily post-

Rebel emissaries were to seize the steamer Rebel emissaries were to seize the steamer from Philadelphia or some other port, in a manner similar to the way the Chesapeake was taken, and run into the Point in company with one or two armed steamers—which, it is reported, have been fitted out in one of the creeks of the Chesapeake—and attack the guard, when the prisoners would rise en masse and make their escape.

It is said however, that the prisoners deny

and make their escape.

It is said, however, that the prisoners deny all knowledge of the affair. Precautionary measures have been taken at the Point, so that if any such attempt was meditated the the being reach, and recent the being reaches. attacking party would receive a warm recep ion.
In order not to put an exorbitant tax on in order not to put an exoroitant ax on high wines, as generally clamored for, the Ways and Means Committee have under consideration the propriety of taxing manufactured wines on the ground that the price to the consumer of those in the clause will be about the same as that manufactured; and that there is receon why Covernment; should not derive

reason why Government should not derive revenue from but one.

The Virginia Legislature is in session at Alexandria. It passed a bill to-day calling a convention for the abolition of slavery in that

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ] December 21 At the present time the Army of the Potomac is in the same position it has been since it recrossed the Rapid Ann.

An order to move for better quarters is expected, especially as the roads, which a few days ago were rendered almost impassable, are now frozen hard. As far as we can judge the rebels have not changed their position.

Our men have made for themselves most comfortable quarters, impervious to frost and

It was stated in a despatch on Saturday that the rebel cavalry had destroyed two bridges over Bull Run. This is not exactly so. They appeared in some force, attacked our guards, and set fire to one of the bridges, but the fire was extinguished and the rebels left without doing any material damage.

An arrangement by which all matters connected with the exchange of prisoners have been turned over to Maj. Gen. Butler will be regressed.

permanent.

Gen. Meredith, who has hitherto been conducting this exchange, has been ordered to report to him.

The flag of truce boat was to leave Point Lookout to-day for City Point with 1,000 prisoners on board in charge of Gen. Butler, in exchange for whom he will offer to receive

1,000 of our prisoners now suffering in Rich-The secessionists of Baltimore, who still have direct communication with the South, profess to have information that Lee's army is The troops already there have commenced constructing winter quarters.

XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill concerning members, as follows:
No Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress shall, during his continuance as such, be employed, with or without compensation as attorney or counsel, directly or indirectly, in any suit, case, or matters in which the as attorney or counset, directly of indirectly, in any suit, case, or matters in which the United States is interested as a party or otherwise pending, or be heard or determined in any court, or before any department or tribunal whatever, civil or military.

The joint resolution of the House appropriating \$20,000,000 for the bounties, advanced appropriating \$20,000,000 for the bounties, advanced

pay, and premiums of enlisted men was taken On motion of Mr. Wilson, the additional

provision of \$5,000, to supply the deficiencies in printing, was stricken out.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the proviso be in-serted that no part of this sum be paid to any enlisted men after the 5th of January next, which was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved that a proviso be now amended that no bounty be paid after the 5th of January, except such as is now provided for by the existing laws.

Mr. Sherman opposed the policy of paying the bounty, and favored the adherence to the present bounties offered.

present bounties offered.

Mr. Cowan asked how are we to procur the re-enlistment of soldiers if these bounties are not offered. are not offered.

Mr. Sherman replied that the enlistments did not expire generally till July or August next, affording ample time to fill the ranks.

The vote upon Mr. Fessenden's amendment was then taken, which was as followa: Yeas

25 nays 9. The resolution was then reported to the enate.
Mr. Wilson offered an additional section, to the effect that the money received from draft-ed persons shall be put into the treasury of the United States, to be drawn out on requi-sition, as other money, and appropriated to the payment of bounties and the procurement

After a few remarks, the amendment was adopted.

The resolution was then read a third time, and passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Grimes reported the House joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt.

John Rogers, which was considered and adopted.

The House resolution for adjournment on Wednesday, to Tuesday, the 5th of January, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, was laid on the table.

The bounty and pay bill now pending was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the enrolment

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the enrolment bill was taken up, and the committe's amendments from the first to the eighth sections were acted upon seriatim and adopted.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution exempting clergymen, and supported it in a speech. A vote was then taken on this amendment, resulting in yeas 8, nays 33.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, offering to prepare who may enlist in a graph the State.

to persons who may enlist in any of the States the provisions of the act. After a few remarks he withdrew the amendment temporarily. The ll lies over.
Mr. Trumbull submitted the following:

Mr. Trumbuil submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate the names of all the Major and Brigadier-Generals who are without commands, stating how long each has been without such commands, and whether each has a steff, and, if so, how numerous, of what rank and what amount of pay, including what rank, and what amount of pay, includ-ing the commission and rations of each, to-gether with the names of the members of each. Also, that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many Major and Brigadier-Generals are in command of departments, dis-tricts, and posts in the loyal States, and whether any necessity exists which requires hat those districts, departments, and posts, hould be commanded by officers of such high rank, with their numerous and expensive

The Senate then adjourned. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways

and Means, reported the postoffice appropria-tion bill, which was made the special order for the 6th of January.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution requesting the First Comptroller of the Treasury to suspend the proceedings relative to the claim of Cormack & Remsey, involving nearly \$200,000 on ac-count of carrying the mail, until further

count of carrying the mail, until further action of Congress.

After debate, in the course of which Mr. Morrill moved to take the subject from the Comptroller's hands, the resolution was adopted by 110 to 362.

Mr. Holmes's resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That the Secretary of the Department of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the State of Wisconsin five per cent of the net State of Wisconsin five per cent of the net proceeds derived from the sale of public land, as provided in the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and shall, in the settlement of that account, charge to the State 125,431 82-100 acres of land granted to the territory, which acres of land granted to the territory, which was to aid in the construction of Lake Michigan and Rock River Canal in said State, &c.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, reported yesterday, to pay the officers and men called on for home defence in the Western and Missouri Departments.

Messrs. McClung, Boyd, Blow, and King, all of Missouri, earnestly advocated the bill.

In the course of the debate it was said that the Home-guard of Missouri were the first to bear the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and had it not been for them Missouri would now be a rebel State. Speculators, on false representations, were buying the

tors, on false representations, were buying the claims at 30 to 50 per cent discount, and the early passage of the bill would end this swindling.
Mr. Cox's amendment was adopted. After further debate, the bill passed. It appropriates over \$700,000 to the officers and men in the Western or Missouri Department. The military academy bill then passed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an immediate inquiry into the expediency of amending the enrolment laws on as to compel Provost Marshals to hold their examinations for whereign disability. Provos marsias to not their examinations for physical disability, &c., at country towns. Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania, offered the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, The supreme judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania has decided solutions and the state of Pennsylvania has decided solutions. emnly that the act of March 3d, 1863, commonly called the conscription, is contrary to and violative of the provisions of the Con-stitution, and therefore null and void; there-

Resolved, That it is the sworn outy of the Executive Department of the Government and the other departments to acquiesce in the decision of that State, or bring the question before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication, to the end that, if Congress shall deem such legislation necessary, a bill shall be prepared not subject to constitutional objections. ional objections.

The resolution was laid on the table by a The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 80 against 43.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill appropriating \$20,000-000 for the pay of bounties and premiums.

re Resolved. That it is the sworn duty of the

MARRIED. In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 17th, Mr. John Millon to Miss Laura Smyser. ON to MISS LAURA SAYSER.

At Frankfort, Ky., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J.

B. Hendrick, Mr. R. B. Bacon to Miss Lizzie Sneer
laughter of the late Dr. W. C. Sneed. On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's ather, in this city, by Rev. D. Welburn. Mr. W. J. VINCAN to Miss LAVRA, daughter of Bushrod Williams, Esq.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., of diphtheria, John C., son of Capt L. J. and Emma A. Briscoe, aged 5 years, 6 months On the 18th inst., at half past 1 o'clock 'A. M., W In Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 19th inst, a alf past 2 A. M., Mrs. WILLIS STEWART, aged 55 years Il month, and 19 days.

In the city of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 15th inst., Robert P. Hulme, aged 20 years.

On the 20th inst., Mrs. Martha M. Pope, relict of the late Alexander Pope, in the 78th year of her age.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., Samuel Gerty, Esq., late of the firm of Garvin, Bell, & Co., of this city.

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eabling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will sacceed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. The are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physical sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physical sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physical sold one hundre of 515.

Agents wanted. Terms and addition to the Agents wanted. Terms of Chemical States of the Chemical obve. Selection W. B. Chemati, Ohic office S. E. Syc. and Second sts., Cincinnati, Ohic N. B.—All communications must be addressed to W. B. CLEMENT. ole deod&weowem 202 Broadway, N. Y. W. B. CLEMENT.
P. O. Box No. 522. Cucinnati. Ohio.
REFETENCES.—Leavist & Bevis. V. w. cor. Fifth and
Vine st.; J. T. Jenkins of Jenkins & Hatch, S.
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and Second sts.; Geo. A. Preer, Fiith \*t., bot. Vine
and Race; W. B. Clapp, 51 West Fourth st., doc
from Pike's Opera House.

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PUPLIC SALE.

ON THE ISTH DAY OF JANUARY.

1864, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the courthouse in Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Ky, eight miles west of Shepherdsville and two miles from Salt River, containing about 250 acres of land, about 80 acres cleared, good improvement, well watered, a fine young orchard on it of apples, peaches, pears, and other fruit. Also another tract of land adjoining the above, containing about 150 or 160 acres, on which is a good peach and apple orchard, well watered, and with good improvement; about 150 to 160 acres, on which is a good peach and apple orchard, well watered, and with good improvement; about 150 acres are cleared. Said lands will be sold on a credit of five years; bond with good security, bearing interest from date, required of the purchaser, and a lien retained on the land for the purchase money. Any person wishing to see the purchase money. JAS. S. PHELPS.
Late of Hopkinsville.

Jo. K. Gant,
Christian County

Late Cach. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.

Jas. B. Turkler,
Christian County

any house west of the mountains. We invite the at-PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., tention of city and country buyers to our stock and LOUISVILLE HUGHES & PARKHILL. Tobacco Warehouse, **FAMILY DYE COLORS** LOUISVILLE, KY.
SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE
which has ample storage and facilities for prompt

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PR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, For Dyeing Silk, Woollen and Mixed Goods, Shawls Scarfs, Presses, Bibbons Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clotning, and all kinds of A SAVING OF SO PER CENT!

cess. Directions in English, French, and several side of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing, and giving a periect knowledge of what colors are best adapted to dye over others (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens's Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring, ent by mail on receipt of price—10 cects. Manufactured by

250 Broadway, Boston. Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage. 250 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ON THE INFIRMITIES OF youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nerv-ousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal

DR. LA CROIX'S

-ltion, and who are conscious of their physic health, happiness, and privileges to which wan being is entitled. With Confessions of a vise of the confessions of the co

and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, to so of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATHER'S IT VISTUAL TO SHAPPEN AND THE STATE OF THE STATE cich we have directed our attention. Those who ce themselves under our care will, whether male or nale, now have the full benefit of the many NEW DEFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enaded to introduce into our practice, and the public may tassured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, d attention being paid to their cases which has so coessfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician our PECULIAB department of professional prac-

tice.
Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of
the United States or Canadas, by patients communi-cating their symptoms by letter. Business corres-pondence strictly confidential.

#### Dr. L. S Office is still located as established, un-der the name of feet to all latter programmers. 

THE GREAT

"HEMIBOID'S

Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU." HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED BOSE-WASH.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation,

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID

Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digostion and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCEBOUS depositions and all UNATURRAL ENLARGEMENTS are required to well as pain and inflammation, and is good MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation. Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS isporition to Exertion,
s of Memory,
s of Memory,
the Nerves,
the Nerves,
trembling,
trembling,
twater water water with the Back,
the Nerversal Lassitude of the
Endols,
Endol Muscular System, lot Hands, bryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, one of which the patient may expire. Who can y that they are not frequently followed by those hireful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION ?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Comsumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigerate the system, which HBLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most akeptical.

Females, Females, Females, LD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CON-

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlor-sis or Retention, Irregularity, Phinfulsess, or Sup-ression of the Gustomary Executations, Ulcerated or chirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, terility, and for all co-plaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipa-DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no chan diet, no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE. and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED, AND WOEN OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon Thousands WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS. And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astrin-gents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

The Urinary Organs, Whether existing in MALB OR FRMALE, from OF HOW LONG STANDING Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diverse

IS THE GREAT DIURRTIC, And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Dis-eases for which it is recommended. BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the ierual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Nindpipe, and other Muous Surfaces, making its assume ance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract arrange prilip purifies the blood, and removes all Scalg ruptions of the skin, giving to the Complexion a lear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly or this class of complaints, its Blood-Puritying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other reparation of Sarsaparills. Helmbold's Rose Wash-

cellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Na-and as an injection in Disease of the Urinary as, arising from habits of dissipation, used in lection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, CERTIFICATES OF CURES, n eight to twenty years standing, with names on to SCIENCE AND FAME. For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States. See Froisesor DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See renarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYS-See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYS-ICE, Philadelphia. See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MeDOW-RLL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal. See Medico-Cirurgical Review, published by EN-JAMIN TEA FEES, Fellow of the Eoyal College of Surgeons. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. Or half a dozen of each for \$12 00, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions

ient to cure the are adhered to.

Deliverable to any address, securely packed from bles rvation.

Describe symptoms in all communications, cures guaranteed. Advice gratis. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphis, H. T. HELMSOLE, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no nar-cotic, no mercury, or other injunious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila. Address Letters for information in confidence. H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist. Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Phil BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

""" Extract Buehu,

"" Sarsaparilla,

"" Improved Bose Wash, Sold by all Druggists everywhere ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S-TAKE NO OTHER. Out out the advertisement, and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, of decideowly

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT OF KINTUCKY,
United States of America vs. John A. Hunter, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
ifiled in the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th
day of November, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the
United States, alleging that said John A. Hunter, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts
and committed the offences denounced by the 5th
and 6th sections of the 2st of Congress, approved 17th
July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection,
to punit treason and receiving, to seize and confiscate
are properly of rebels, and for other purposes," and
that said Hunter at the time he did said acts and
committed said offences, owned the following property, viz:

that said finner at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property, viz:

Six hundred dollars due said Hunter by D. F. Ellwanger and Joe. Werner.

That the seme is by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same has been seized and is new in the custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and the proceeds thereof disposed in the proceeds the proceeding to the prayer of said information, the said District, on the first day of its next Pebruary term, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1854, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated Nov. 28, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA., Ss. No. 165.

United States of America vs Edward Terrill, &c.

United States of America vs Edward Terrill, &c United States of America vs Edward Terrill, &c.

W HEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN fined in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitle of the Court of the United States, which and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitle of the Court of the United States, alleging that said Edward Terrill, since the 17th of July, 1882, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 5th sections of the act of Congress, approved ITh July, 1882, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confuscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Edward Terrill, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz. One rockaway, one horse, one set single harness two gold watches, one gold or plated watch, one silver watch.

gold watches, one gold or plated watch, one silver watch.

That the same is by reasy nof the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1861, then and thereto interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that be shalf.

JOSHEA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

d3 d10&w4

\$100 REWARD,

STOLEN-From my stable, on to night of the 26th of November BAY BORSE (sery dark bay, alm brown), Il years old, about 16 har BAY BORSE every dark bay, almost below, almost below, all years old, about is hands to be a super here; also BBOWN MARSE MULE, Syears old, about 15 hands high—had been trimmed and roached, but was somewhat grown out when taken. At the same time was taken an old flat saddle and also a bridle with shop made bit, black head-stall, with red English tan reins, one side broken off and tied at the bit, and also tied in the middle. The horse above esserile di sk known all over Kentucky by the name of "Faithful Charley." I will give the above reward to any one who returns me said horse and mule, or 50 for the re urn of either, or 5.25 for information so that I get them.

Beaver Pam, Ohio co., Ky., Dec. 22—w4\*

S. T.--1860.--X.

Persons t dentary habits troubled with weakness lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, & deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS,

perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent misamatic and intermittent tevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They curl Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus, They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter composed of the colebrated Calisaya bark, winter green, sassfras, roots, and herbs, all preserved in per-fectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circu-lars and testimonials around each bottle. Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a-fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spu-rious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or you is a crimel under the H.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,

No. 518 Main st.,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WE are daily receiving NEW GOODS, and have on

hand the LARGEST and BEST STOCK we have had this season. We propose to sell Goods as CHEAP as

Patented October 13, 1863.



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BOOTS AND SHOES.

COEES—
Soda Corks—10 ba'es prime short.
Wine Corks—5 bales prime long.
Champagne Corks—200 gross long and extra fine.
Taper Corks—quart and pint, long and short.
Taper Corks (Botte)—8 bales extra fine quality.
Jug and Demijohn Corks—straight and taper.
Trial Corks—long and short, straight and taper.
These Cerks have been selected by us personally, and are of a higher grade in quality than are usually brught to this market.
dis döckwim
WILSON & PETER.
XTINGINIA TOBACCO—44 bait boxes grime and

AMERICAN BRONZE PAINT
TOR BBICK BUILDINGS, PLASTER-WORK
Beats, &c., &c. It will cover more square feet per on
hundred pounds than any other paint, and one coat
fully equal to two coats of any other common paint. I
will neither fade, blister, nor wash. It stands an intenheat, and is as good a fire-proof paint as can be had
the undersigned have a fire-proof paint as can be had
the undersigned have been paint, and a supply will
waste be kept on hand at the manufacturer's price. always be kept on hand at the manufacturer's price n25 dw&e WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt street. BAY RUM-3 puncheons of prime quality just re-ceived and for sale by WILSON & PETER.

WAGON TAR-50 kegs Wagon Tar for sale by HIBBITT & SON.

REPRATING REFER THESE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE I weapons can be bought, BY THE CASE ONLY, A.B. SEMPLE & SONS LOUISVILLO.

Coneral Agents for the State of Mentucky.
They may be procured at retail of the following parties:
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & FON.
Fifth street, noer Main street, Louisville.
DICKSON & GILMORE,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville.
OHAS. H. BRADFORD,
WELLE, RELLOGG, & CO.
Evansville, Indiana.
Dublicate Springs and other parts of the Biffe can be

HENRY'S

WILSON & PETER, Louisville, Ky.

Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Bife can be obtained from, and all needed repairs made by DICESON & OLLMORE.
Third, near Main street, Louisville, Hg. mar7 dawly

O. F. WINCHESTER, Free't N. H. Arms Oc. UBIN'S EXTRACTS-50 dozen assorted odors of these pure Perfumes, which we warrant to be genuine. die de&wlm WILSON & PETER. E NGLISH PALM SOAP-20 boxes (45 lbs each) in bars, a fine Soap for families, possessing in a remarkable degree the violet oder of the palm oil did 66 dwm WILSON & PETER.

TWINES—
Hemp, Flax, and Jute, in balls;
White and variegated English Linen;
White, pink, and variegated, very small, for
A large stock just received and for sale by
dlo 668wim WILSON & PETER. CHAUCE'S BICARBONATE SODA-250 kegs of this superior Soda; 200 kegs Lee's Soda; for sale by di6 d6&wlm WILSON & PETER,